Daily Morning Chronicle.

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DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.

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oc18-1md&S

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
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PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!
MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!
THE BEST PIANOS
AND
THE NEWEST MUSIC,
AT
SCHOMACKER & MONTGOMERY'S,
No. 4 MARKET SPACE,
Pennsylvania avenue,
no3-2t*12t* Between 8th and 9th streets.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.—Persons in search of a piano-forte should not fail to see these instruments, of which we have always a large assortment on hand. The superiority of the Steinway piano over others is admitted by musicians and those who have a knowledge of pianos. The best proof of their value is that all the most respectable makers are imitating their improvements. Their pianos received the first premium at the great fair of all nations of last year, in London, over 269 other pianos from the best makers from all parts of the world. They have always received the first premiums over all pianos made in this country, whenever and wherever they have come in competition. Although higher in price than others, their durability and remaining in tune make them the cheapest for purchasers.
For sale at factory prices, at the warerooms of
W. G. METZEROTT,
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COAL AT WHOLESALE,
At my wharf, foot of Eleventh street, Island.
OAK WOOD AT WHOLESALE,
At my yard, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot.

COAL AND WOOD AT RETAIL.
Anthracite and Cumberland Coal.
Hickory, Oak, and Pine Wood.
au18-Sd&tf O. W. PALMER.

COAL, COAL.
2,000 TONS COAL
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Look to your interest.
Red Ash Coal, Egg and stove size.
White Ash Coal, Furnace, Egg, and Stove Size.
1,500 CORDS WOOD.
OAK,
PINE, and
HICKORY WOOD.
Cord length, or sawed and split any length required.
Consumers of Fuel will find it greatly to their advantage to call before buying elsewhere, as the above will be sold very low. Remember the place,
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SILVER-PLATED WARE,
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TEA SETS
CAKE BASKETS
CASTORS,
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FRUIT STANDS, &c.,
Single and Double-Plated, on superior German Silver or Britannia Metal.
All Goods replated nearly equal to new. [illegible]

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,
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First door above Eighth street,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE.
L. LADOMUS. N. RULON.
ARMY CORPS BADGES
of every description made in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice—gold, silver, or plated. au31-3m

GRAVEL ROOFS.

GRAVEL ROOFS! GRAVEL ROOFS!
THE WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Successors to J. F. WALKER & CO.)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND
PHILADELPHIA PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DAMP PROOF ROOFING MATERIALS,
AND
WILSON'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER-PROOF FELT, CEMENT, AND GRAVEL
ROOFS.
OFFICE—Louisiana avenue, next door to the Bank of Washington.
WORKS—Foot of Twenty-second street west Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Washington; and Thirtieth and [illegible] streets, Philadelphia.
H. C. WILSON, President.
T. P. WILSON, Jr., Secretary.
R. [illegible]—FELT AND CEMENT FOR SALE, in large or small quantities. All orders through Post Office Box [illegible] punctually attended to. Repairs to old Roofs made promptly. All work warranted. ly23-d&6m

ARMY BLANKS of all kinds printed at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office. [illegible]

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—MRS. F. BURDEN, French Milliner and Dressmaker, respectfully informs the ladies of the District and vicinity that she will OPEN on MONDAY, November 2, 1863, at 356½ Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh, over Davis' Hat Store a very large assortment of the very latest styles Winter Bonnets, and handsome assortment of Millinery Goods, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of Washington, Georgetown, and vicinity. oc29 5t*

SOMETHING NEW FOR WASHINGTON.
Miss Sanford, from New York, has just opened an elegant assortment of Infants', Misses', and Boys' Fancy Dress Hats of the most fashionable styles, together with Ladies' Riding and Walking Hats; also, some very rich Evening Hats for the Opera and Theatre. Every article from Paris and New York. MISS SANFORD,
No. 4 Market Space, Pennsylvania avenue,
oc29-6td* Next door to Perrie's.

MILLINERY.
MISS M. J. PLATT respectfully informs the ladies of the District and vicinity that she is constantly receiving a large and handsome assortment of
FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILLINERY,
at her warerooms, No. 246 Pennsylvania avenue, near Thirteenth street. Recently opened, all the very latest styles in Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., &c., to which she respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of Washington, Georgetown, and vicinity.
MISS M. J. PLATT,
oc14-1m* 246 Penn. ave., near 13th st., up stairs.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

367 THOMAS THOMPSON, 367
PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
367 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, OPPOSITE NATIONAL HOTEL.
Dealer in all articles appertaining to
PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING.
Iron Bath Tubs and Baths lined with planished copper and sheet-zinc.
Copper, Iron, and Galvanized Boilers, 25, 30, 40, and 50 gallons.
Kitchen and Pantry Sinks, of iron, copper, zinc, and lead.
Latest Improved Pattern Water-closets, of enameled iron, and earthen-ware.
Wash-hand Basins, Marble-top and Black Walnut Frames.
Marbleized Iron Wash-stands, with Iron Frames.
Fancy and Plain Wash-bowls.
Fancy and Plain Closet Basins.
Iron, Enameled, and Earthen-ware Urinals, of various patterns.
Bends, Branches, Traps, of Earthen-ware and Iron.
Sewer Traps, improved pattern, for yard drainage.
Patent Hydrants and Street Washers, improved.
Galvanized, Iron, Lead, and Block Tin Water Pipes.
Cast-iron, Lead, and Earthen Drain Pipes.
Globe Valves and Check Valves, for water, steam, and gas.
Hand-plated and Electro-plated and Brass Faucets for Wash Basins, Bath Tubs, Wash Trays, and Sinks.
Lager Beer and Ale Spigots, short and long.
Beer Pumps, complete.
Fancy Showers, Tin and Copper, Plain and Tubular.
Small Block Tin and Lead Pipe, for Soda Fountains.
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Steam Tables.
Steam Traps and Steam Gauges.
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Tin, Paper, and Mica.
Nursery Lamps and Cups.
Glass Globes, large and small.
Smoke Bells.
Reflectors, and
Patent Segar Lighters and Gas Fixtures.

T. THOMPSON'S
IMPROVED
STREET WASHER AND HEATING COIL,
FOR
RESTAURANTS AND BATHING TUBS.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS FITTED WITH
WATER, STEAM, AND GAS ON
REASONABLE TERMS.
oc2-1m

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WASHINGTON.
CAPITAL—$500,000.
This Bank, organized under the National Banking Law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.
H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. oc22-tf

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 452 FIFTEENTH STREET.
We shall continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS
At par until further notice.
Persons desiring information concerning this Loan can procure at our counter, or upon application by mail, Circulars answering all questions that may arise.
We buy and sell all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS, TREASURY NOTES,
CERTIFICATES, AND VOUCHERS.
Coin, Currency, and Exchange.
And pay the highest prices for
CERTIFICATE CHECKS.
se4d&tf JAY COOKE & CO.

UNITED STATES 5.20 BONDS
UNITED STATES 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COUPONS OF 1881.
UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all parts of Europe and the Northern Cities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
We are authorised to furnish 5-20 bonds at par until the 1st of August next, when the privilege of conversion ceases.
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in New York exclusively on commission.
RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
Bankers, 352 Pennsylvania avenue.
jy15-tf (Star & Con. Union.)

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
We are now prepared to furnish to purchasers
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT ANY DELAY.
Subscribers holding our receipts are notified that their bonds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call for them. JAY COOKE & CO.,
[illegible] 452 Fifteenth street.

424. NO IMPOSITION! 424.
MADAME ROSS,
Doctress and Astrologist, formerly located at 333 G street north, has REMOVED to No. 424 Fifteenth street north, above New York avenue, one block from Treasury Department. She was born with a natural gift. She tells the past and future—never known to fail. Causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; cures all diseases. Business strictly confidential. She is the only person who can show a likeness of future husband or absent friends in reality. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1. oc7-3m

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THE CHRONICLE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
Having recently added to our Establishment a large assortment of
BOOK AND JOB TYPE,
We are prepared to do
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING
AT SHORT NOTICE
AND IN THE
VERY BEST MANNER.
Our PRESSES are all of the latest construction, and the TYPE is from the best foundries in the country, suitable to print
BUSINESS CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
BALL TICKETS,
BILLS OF FARE,
ARMY BLANKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHOW BILLS,
RAILROAD TICKETS,
HANDBILLS,
VISITING CARDS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
We guarantee satisfaction in every instance and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
Orders sent to or left at the
CHRONICLE OFFICE,
456 NINTH STREET,
will meet with attention. oc5-tf

McGILL & WITHEROW,
STEAM PRESS PRINTERS,
CONSTITUTION BUILDING,
E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets,
one square north of Penn. avenue,
my9-6mif WASHINGTON, D. C.

HENRY POLKINHORN, Steam Power-Press BOOK AND JOB PRINTER. Nos. 375 and 377 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, nearly opposite the Office of the National Intelligencer. fy17-ly

WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., "AVENUE HOUSE," November 1, 1863.
Boarding, per day.......... $2 50
TABLE BOARD, per month.......... 30 00
Do do per day.......... 1 25
The above rates will be the prices for the Avenue House from the 1st November, 1863.
no2-2t3l2td JOHN CASEY.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, cor. of TWELFTH Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SPRAGUE & CO., Proprietors. se25-tf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
(LATE BROWN'S)
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets,
WASHINGTON CITY.
A. R. POTTS,
Proprietor.
my20-6m (Philad. Press copy.)

THE WAVERLY,
No. 451 Eighth street, between E and F streets.
(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
LANGLEY & FARNAM.......... Proprietors.
The Larder and Bar of this House are constantly supplied with the choicest of all the varieties the markets afford.
Dinners and Suppers for Parties gotten up at the shortest notice by experienced cooks.
Families supplied with Oysters, Game, &c.
S. G. LANGLEY. ma3-tf H. S. M. FARNAM.

NATIONAL HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Ashland House, Philadelphia.
He is determined to merit and hopes to receive a full share of public patronage. ap9-ly

245 247 249
GOSLING HOUSE,
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BET. 12TH and 13TH.
(Known as the GOSLING RESTAURANT) is now completed and ready to accommodate Travellers and Strangers with Good Rooms, and every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. This will, therefore, make it one of the most desirable places for Travellers and Strangers to stop.
THIS HOUSE,
which is so well known as one of the best in the city, needs no advertising. This new enterprise combined, the proprietor feels assured that whoever will favor him with their patronage, will leave his establishment well satisfied.
P. S.—Gentlemen wishing private rooms for dinner parties can be accommodated.
GOSLING HOUSE, 245, 247, 249 Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, south side. dl1-d&tf

EBBITT HOUSE,
332, 335, 227 F Street.
my25-6m A. H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL.
This Hotel, situated on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, has been thoroughly renovated, refurnished, and in every way fitted for the pleasant accommodation of guests. The house is open at all hours. The public may rely that the bar, the cuisine, and the whole entertainment will be unexcelled. fy24-tuthsa-tf

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having sold his entire interest in the CITY HOTEL to COLONEL ROBERT M. McCLURE, respectfully solicits for him the patronage of his friends and the public. SAMUEL HEFLEBOWER.
Alexandria, Virginia, July 1, 1863.
Having purchased from Mr. Samuel Heflebower the old established house, known as the CITY HOTEL, I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
ROBERT M. McCLURE,
Late Lieutenant Colonel Fourth regiment
jy17-tf Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL, having altered and refitted the Dining Room, is prepared to take a limited number of Day Boarders at moderate prices. The table, at all times, will be equal to any hotel in the city. ml2-tf

BUSINESS CARDS printed neatly, and with promptness, at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office! [illegible]

Daily Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—A significant evidence of the transmutation of parties, which has been lately going on, is furnished by a comparison of the names now prominent in the National Union party and the Copperhead party respectively. In the following lists we have placed in the first table the names of those who have been lifelong Democrats, but are now National Unionists, and in the second the names of those who were Whigs or Know Nothings, and are now leaders of the present so styled Democratic party. Our readers can draw their own inferences:

DEMOCRATS AND UNIONISTS.	OLD WHIGS AND COPPERHEADS.
Edwin M. Stanton,	William B. Reed,
James Bramlette,	Charles A. Wickliffe,
Joseph Holt,	Abraham Browning,
William S. Rosecrans,	William Wright,
Andrew H. Reder,	John Rock,
Robert Dale Owen,	Robert F. Stockton,
Benjamin F. Butler,	Henry May,
Andrew Johnson,	Washington Hunt,
Daniel S. Dickinson,	Benjamin G. Ferris,
John A. Logan,	B. Davis Noxon,
Ulysses S. Grant,	George F. Comstock,
John A. McClernand,	R. F. Stevens,
John Van Buren,	Joseph Benedict,
Robert J. Walker,	William Duer,
John Pope,	James Kidd,
Andrew J. Hamilton,	James H. Thayer,
John Brough,	James Henry,
David Tod,	Jacob Hardenburgh,
Joseph A. Wright,	Wm. C. Hasbrouck,
Henry M. Rice,	Walter S. Church,
George F. Shepley,	Charles B. Stuart,
John A. Dix,	Edmund G. Sutherland,
Lyman Tremain,	Marcus L. Cobb,
James T. Brady,	Henry G. Stebbins,
John Cochrane,	Frost Horton,
Orestes A. Brownson,	Philip W. Engs,
Daniel E. Sickles,	Frederick A. Tallmadge,
Thomas F. Meagher,	Daniel R. St. John,
Hiram Walbridge,	John L. Dix,
John K. Porter,	Hiram Ketchum,
Henry A. Foster,	William B. Lewis,
E. Darwin Smith,	Silas Seymour,
James M. Marvin,	James Brooks,
Thomas G. Alvord,	Fernando Wood, K. N.,
Albert Andrus,	Chauncey C. Burr, K. N.,
Martin Ryerson,	Morris F. Fillmore,
All the McCooks,	Vincent C. King.

—*New York Post.*

—General Carl Schurz, in command at Chattanooga, has written an eloquent letter to his cousin, from which we take the following: "The deplorable infatuation of the Southern rebel we can comprehend; his education, his habits of life, his supposed interests may have perverted his heart and blindfolded his judgment. But how shall we account for the Northern sympathizer who, in spite of the thousand moral and material ties which bind him to his country, builds his hopes on his country's misfortunes—how can we account for him unless upon the theory of total depravity? Fortunately it cannot be that many people follow such a course with plan and system; for parricide can never be a popular crime, from whatever motives it may spring and whatever guise it may assume. * * * The course every true patriot has to follow is plain and clear. In a crisis in which our all is at stake, he who wants to support a cause must support its agents and representatives. You may endeavor to fire the zeal and quicken the energy of those who are to act for you, but no well-meaning man will attempt to hamper and baffle their efforts by factious opposition and ill timed experiments."

—The death of Lord Lyndhurst, an American by birth, suggests to one of our contemporaries inquiry into the extent of American representation in European aristocracy, and the possibility of increasing the representation by matrimonial alliances before the visit of the Russian fleet to this country expires. The exploration reveals the following for the encouragement of young ladies who may have sighed for other worlds to conquer: "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," gave two daughters to the nobility of England; Sir William Gore Ouseley, the Central American diplomatist, M. Sartiges, formerly French ambassador at Washington, Jerome Bonaparte, of the Imperial family of France, M. Boilleau, French consul-general at New York, Count Bodisco, formerly Russian ambassador at Washington, and M. Stoeckl, his successor, are a few of many whose good sense and appreciation induced them to take American wives. The same inquirer kindly suggests that it may be true that our ladies did not succeed very well with the Japanese princes and the Prince of Wales party; yet it is an old and true proverb that there are as fine fish in the sea as ever were caught, and who knows but what some of those very fish came in from the sea with those Russian ships!

—In a review of the battle of Chickamauga, the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus speaks of the part borne by General Steedman: "The rebels under Longstreet had succeeded in making a flank movement on the right, which the disorganization of McCook's corps had exposed, and thus came on in the rear of the little army which was battling so nobly under Thomas. But General Steedman, with the true instincts of a soldier, stationed still to the left of Thomas, and hearing the discharge of musketry in the rear, at once divined the evil, and, marching to the new scene of danger, succeeded in driving the enemy from their new and dangerous position. Rosecrans himself pays the highest tribute to the man whose courage and ability at this hour probably saved the Army of the Cumberland from total destruction."

—A handsome young lady, named Pauline Cushman, said to be a member of the secret army police, stopped several days at New Haven last week. She has had adventures of the most varied and exciting description. She has crossed the army lines on several occasions, has been a prisoner in Richmond two or three times, once, as a prisoner, has visited Nashville, Chattanooga, and Huntsville, Ala., was taken prisoner by John Morgan and advertised to be hung in Nashville as a Federal spy, from all which perils she escaped by singular cunning, daring, and courage. She is an adept at drawing, and has frequently obtained sketches of the enemy's works.

—Lieutenant McLeod Murphy, U. S. N., who made the first motion in the New York Legislature for an appropriation to aid the Government in putting down the rebellion, who commanded the New York 15th regiment with honor throughout the Peninsular campaign, and who commanded the United States gunboat Carondelet during the campaign against Vicksburg, always behaving gallantly and performing good service, is in the city. He has been assigned temporarily to duty in New York harbor, on account of impaired health in his recent service on the Mississippi.

—The friends of General Magruder (says the Alexandria, La., *Democrat*) recently subscribed five thousand dollars as a *douceur* to that officer, which they tendered him in consequence of the depreciation of the currency and his probable inability to meet his necessary expenses. General Magruder declined accepting the money, in a note, from which the following is an extract: "I embraced poverty with pleasure when I gave myself to the holy and righteous cause. A soldier from choice and impulse, I shall not charge my Government with the fault of individuals, but will serve it as faithfully as though its currency were above par."

—Among the killed at Chickamauga was a son of Dr. Charles Jewett, the well known temperance lecturer. His father says in a letter: "It made our hearts ache to see his name among the killed; but how small the affliction in comparison with what it would be to have him die in a drunken debauch, or by the roadside with a whiskey bottle in his pocket." The doctor has another son with General Gillmore before Charleston. He is an officer in the Massachusetts 54th regiment.

—A private letter from Detroit, received in Chicago, contains the following extract, which is printed in the *Journal* of the latter city: "Vallandigham is terribly cast down by the result in Ohio. He is fast putting an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains."

—Prettily sentimental is Miss Prescott's dedication of her volume of stories to her lover: "R. S. S., I consecrate to you, in whom my future lies, these memorials of a past, that you have so endeared.—H. E. P."

—The Concord *Democrat* says it is understood that ex-President Pierce has raised several thousand dollars in New Hampshire to keep the Boston *Courier* alive.

—Mr. George Vandenhoff will give a series of readings in Tremont Temple, beginning on Wednesday evening, November 11.

FOREIGN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A PARIS letter gives the following news of French extravagance: "The fine ladies here spend endless sums of money on their wardrobes during the Carnival; but at the sea side they are still more extravagant. Some disdain to wear a gown twice in public. One fair dame of my acquaintance not many days ago left Paris with nine large trunks in her luggage, all filled with finery. The rage for novelty among this class is very absurd. They hardly ever give a thought to what is beautiful; provided it be new and eccentric they are satisfied. Some wear leathern cross-belts studded with little silver knobs in imitation of nails. Others vie with the flamingo in the flaming color of their petticoats. A lady who bears the titles of princess and ambassadress has at Trouville made it the fashion to dress *à la brigand*. Daggers are, therefore, making for ladies' girdles, and it is expected that next winter all the belles will consider a poignard a necessary ornament for a ball. But there was never seen such a joke in brass and leather as these affairs. They are all sheath, having no blade attached to the handles."

CARLO ARMELLINI, formerly one of the Roman triumvirate in conjunction with Mazzini and Saffi, died, a short time since, in Brussels, at the age of 87. He had already obtained distinction as a lawyer when Pio Nono, soon after his accession to the papacy, in June, 1846, entrusted to him the preparation of the reforms which were effected between 1846 and 1848. Armellini was decorated for his services with the Order of Merit, and made pro senator or chief of the municipal council of Rome. When, in March, 1848, a Constitutional Government was proclaimed by the Pope, Armellini was chosen deputy by several constituencies, and afterwards made Vice President of the Chamber. When, subsequently, the Pope fled to Gaeta, Armellini was made Minister of the Interior; and on the proclamation of the republic he was unanimously fixed on as one of the members of the triumvirate. Rome having submitted, after the well-fought day of the 30th June, 1849, to the French troops, Armellini retired to Brussels, where he was held in universal respect.

THE Alexandria (Egypt) correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 30th of September, says: The Nile is the great topic of conversation here—indeed, I might say the only one; the great river is master of every one's fortune, from the Viceroy down to the meanest *fellah*. On the night of the 18th, great alarm prevailed, as the water had risen forty inches in twelve hours, and was flowing over the top of Choubrah dyke at Cairo, had carried away some of the poles of the Red Sea telegraph, and was threatening the railway from here to Cairo; the station master's house at Kafr Feyaat, half way to Cairo, was already surrounded with water. At the apex of the delta, four villages had been entirely swept away. Luckily, soon after came the welcome news that the river had fallen considerably, and people had time to congratulate each other that more mischief had not been done.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Minister of Marine has commanded the construction of a new description of ships, which, in case of war, are to be sunk at the entrance of the port of Cronstadt, to prevent a hostile fleet from entering. This system is the same as that employed at Sebastopol, in 1854, with this difference, that the newly invented ships are so constructed that at the conclusion of the war they may be taken to pieces and removed, and the passage again cleared.

A CIRCULAR, just issued at Macon, in reference to the claret vintage, says: "The Macon vineyards have, on the whole, produced a quantity of wine inferior to that of the year 1862. The deficiency may be estimated at a fifth, or a quarter at the outside. But whatever may be wanting in that respect is more than compensated for by the quality, which appears to occupy a place midway between that of 1862 and the extra of 1861. The wines of 1863 are of a fine, deep color, and the general opinion is that they will improve both in tint and quality in the wood."

THE following is a list of some of the principal submarine telegraphs now in operation, put down by English firms: Dover to Calais, 27 miles; Holyhead to Howth, 73 miles; from Denmark across the Belt, 18 miles; Dover to Ostend, 80½ miles; England to Holland, four separate cables of 120 miles each; Sweden and Denmark, 12 miles; Italy to Corsica, 110 miles; Varna to Constantinople, 172 miles; Varna to Balaklava, 355 miles; Newfoundland to Cape Breton, 85 miles; Sardinia by Malta to Corfu, 700 miles; Sardinia to Bona, 125 miles.

AN act of "Macbeth" was produced in English at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, recently, with Mrs. Kay Blunt, an American lady, and M. Tallade, a French actor, in the two principal characters. The success, according to the dramatic critic of the *Moniteur*, was most gratifying, though the performance was little better than dumb show to the majority of the audience. M. Tallade, who played the part of *Macbeth* in French at the Odeon last season, is said to have acquitted himself with distinction of the more difficult task he undertook on this occasion.

GREAT alarm prevails among the population in the Department of the Eure, France, in consequence of the number of deaths caused by the bite of poisonous flies. Medical men are of opinion that these flies derive the poison with which they inoculate the persons whom they bite either from the bodies of animals who died of carbuncle, or from animals arrived at a state of putrefaction.

A FRESH convoy of exiles for Siberia left Wilna on the 12th ultimo. The party was eighty in number, the majority of them rich landed proprietors, and the others belonging to all classes. Out of these eighty persons, one is condemned to four years' hard labor in the mines, thirty-two to twelve years of the same punishment, thirteen to exile in Siberia, seven to the disciplinary companies of Orenbourg, and twenty-seven to serve as common soldiers in the Caucasus.

THE British armor-clad fleet (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) will be strengthened before the end of the year by the Achilles and Valiant; the former will be floated out of dock at Chatham some time during the month of December, and the latter will be launched on the 18th instant by the Thames Shipbuilding Company.

THE native species of wild-cat infests the forests of Germany this year in such numbers that sportsmen in many districts complain that there is hardly a hare to be shot. This ferocious little member of the feline race has even committed considerable havoc among the young deer in some parts of the country. The consequence is that regular cat hunts have been found necessary to thin their numbers.

ON the 7th ultimo, a Roman tesselated pavement was discovered in the old town of Chester, England. The tesselæ are black and white. On the west is an elongated vase, with stopper in white, some twenty-four inches in length, with a star of white above some twelve inches in diameter. On the east is a peculiar pattern of black and white, triangular in shape, and some two feet distant from the base.

DISRAELI, according to the London *Court Journal*, is in a state of health that gives his friends much anxiety. Without being dangerously ill, he has shown symptoms of failing vigor that, in a man who has scarcely ever known a day's illness, are indications not to be disregarded.

SINCE the 1st of April thirty-nine gambling-houses in the city of Naples have been surprised by the police, and several persons of a certain political reputation arrested among the frequenters of them.

More of Jeff. Davis' Treasonable Correspondence.

The following is another letter found among the intercepted correspondence of Jefferson Davis.

As attempts have been made to cast doubts upon the authenticity of one or more of these letters, previously published, it is proper to say that the originals, in the handwriting of the authors, and many of them bearing endorsements by Jefferson Davis himself, are in the possession of the Government here, and will remain on file as a part of the history of the war:

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 18, 1856.

Hon. Jefferson Davis:

MY DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the victory recently achieved by the Democracy of the nation. It is but a temporary triumph. The fanatical demons of the North, in 1860, will again be in the field. Revolutions never go backwards. We are now in the midst of a revolution, passive it is true, but a decisive battle is yet to be fought; our Constitution does not suit the North. The privilege of slavery, guarantied to the South, is the *bone* of contention, and heaven and earth will be brought to bear for its abolition.

We have a temporary triumph; let us profit by it; make the most of it. So constitute Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet that the *sinews* of power will be available in the event of the election of a Black Republican in 1860—available to the South. See to it, you Southern men about Washington, that the Departments of the *Treasury* and *War*, and even of the *Navy* are *retained* in Southern hands; for if a Black Republican is elected in 1860 the Government should not be permitted to pass into their power. A *Napoleonic* demonstration would, in that event, be called for—*grab game the policy*. Therefore, I repeat, let certain Departments be given to true Southern men. Some such ticket as the following: Lewis Cass, Secretary of State; Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; T. J. Rusk, Secretary of War; —— Toucey, Secretary of the Interior; F. P. Stanton, or Orr, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; General Richardson, Postmaster General; Hallet or Slidell, (Louisiana,) Attorney General. Douglas, and Hunter, of Virginia, had better remain in the Senate. General Quitman ought to go to Nicaragua. A. V. Brown, who will expect something, can be sent abroad. Mr. Marcy to France. D. S. Dickinson may go into the State Department, if General Cass declined, or in the Navy, if preferred.

The South is proud of you as a military man and as a statesman. You may have to act the Leonidas for the South. We have to pass through a Thermopylæ ordeal. The Crusaders, infuriated with religious fanaticism, will be down upon us. They will find a Saladin to welcome them to hospitable graves. The Richards and Phillips of the campaign will be glad to get back to their Yankee dens, to sicken and die with traitorous remorse.

Oh! that the South were wise—that she would become united. In the next campaign the North will attempt to abolitionize, not only all the free press in the South and North, but, through such men as Cassius M. Clay, J. Minor Botts, Raynor & Co., attempt to abolitionize all the non slaveholders in the South. Houston, Bell, Benton, Blair & Co. will look on him with complacency, and give indirect aid and comfort.

Long may our Constitutional Union last is the prayer of every Democrat; but give us equality; preserve our honor, or give us a new order of things. Excuse the liberty of a stranger.

Yours, truly, in the faith, SENEX.

Serenade to Gen. Sickles—The General's Speech—Popular Demonstration at the Brevoort House.

The ovation to Gen. Sickles at the Brevoort House, New York, on Saturday evening, was a most brilliant and successful affair, in spite of the threatening aspect of the weather during the early part of the evening. Fifth avenue was packed with the representatives of all classes and parties, and with not a few of the fair sex, awaiting to do honor with their presence to the gallant and patriotic General Sickles.

Besides those gathered without, there were many of the friends of the General waiting upon him in his rooms, among whom were observed Gens. McDowell and Meagher, and Col. Wyndham and others.

The commencement of the ceremonies was announced by a flight of rockets at 11 o'clock, following which the 7th regiment band, conducted by Sig. nor Grafulla, opened the serenade, which went forth upon the cool night air with inspiring and animating effect, until the presence of General Sickles upon the balcony put an end to all other sounds, in the roar of applause which greeted his appearance.

As the excitement somewhat abated, the Hon. Charles P. Kirkland, in a brief and appropriate speech, introduced the General, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES.

GENTLEMEN:—Having declined the handsome offer of a public reception by the city authorities, and denied myself the pleasure of accepting the flattering tribute of a public dinner, I had enjoyed the pleasing anticipation that my brief visit to the city for surgical advice would be quiet enough to meet the most stringent directions of Dr. Carnochan. That illusion is broken to-night; surprised in my own camp [laughter] by an overwhelming force; surrounded, outnumbered, and outgeneraled, it is a consolation to know that I capitulate to friends—friends who have ever been too partial in their judgment to refuse me their indulgence now. Years have passed since I have met a public assemblage in my native city; years of eventful interest to the people of this country. We have learned, meanwhile, how to meet the requirements of a great war. We have seen that among States, as with men, there is a swift descent from friendship to hatred, from union to discord, from peace to conflict. In our foreign relations we ascertain that neither traditional alliances, nor language, nor consanguinity, are guaranties against the selfish instincts which sway the most cultivated nations. And although as yet only in the first century of our own history—the youngest among powerful empires—we have proved that matchless resources, unyielding endurance, invincible will, and heroic love of country are attributes of the American people. [Great applause.] The great problems of peace and war engage not alone the councils of our statesmen and generals, but they are the topics which now most interest you. How shall we restore the lost sovereignty of the Union? How shall we undo the foul wrong of the rebellion? There are not a few who have quailed before the magnitude of the task. Of these, thank Heaven, the President is not one. He whom the burden has most bent has never faltered in heart or purpose. He is sustained, as is just, by the great mass of the nation, by the potential force of the press, and by the armies and fleets of the Union. Grappling with Administrative questions more difficult and delicate than ever before tried the sagacity and courage of our statesmen, he has so borne himself that every loyal heart acknowledges the candor, ability, and tact which signalize the character of our First Magistrate. [Applause.] That history will assign him a conspicuous rank among great rulers is no longer doubtful. It is now more than ever plain that the surest way to peace is to fortify the Government with public opinion, steady and staunch. We can thus increase the effective strength of the army so that it will decimate the rebel forces at all points, and have reserves enough to occupy Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and North Carolina. The re-establishment of regular government and the return of tranquillity and industry in those States will be the means of proving to the South that liberty and order are only to be found in the restoration of the Union. Thus reassured, the Southern population, already weary of the war, despairing of all succor from abroad, and convinced of the inflexible purpose and inexhaustible power of the North, will denounce the Richmond despotism. Bereft of moral or political support, our military operations must soon isolate Virginia from the remaining fragments of the insurgent territory. With this consummation the rebellion [illegible] and peace will be proclaimed. To this end the President asks for 300 000 men. Let no one be invested anywhere with civil authority who hesitates to give these men—nay, who will not go himself, if need be. The worst foe of the army, the real opponent of peace, the most recreant citizen, is he who by word or act delays or hinders this reinforcement. ["That's so."] By all means let them be volunteers. This would be the crowning glory of the struggle. And, to say nothing of the effect abroad, the spectacle of another grand uprising of the North, like that which followed the fall of Sumter, would carry dismay to the Southern Cabinet and camp. Let us all set to work, then, to raise these volunteers—the authorities, the press, the women of the land, the Church, the politicians, societies, leagues, and committees. In the State of New York we have 14,000 school districts. The State Government, and each of the great political organizations, has its agencies in every one of them. By employing these obvious facilities, five volunteers can be gotten from every school district in the State, making 70 000, which exceeds our quota under the last proclamation. One good leader, resolute, active, and persevering, can do this before the 1st of January. [Applause.] This done in the State of New York, other States will follow, and the breezes which usher the coming spring will bring to every home the glad tidings of peace. Although withdrawn myself from political life—and this determination has been strengthened by the habits and inclinations of my profession—without a wish or an object to serve through popular favor, I may be permitted, as a citizen, to offer a word of admonition; I might say a leaf from the experience of a retired campaigner in the field of politics. When men are tolerated in political conventions who differ in nothing from the enemy except as force differs from intrigue; when offices of great trust are distributed as mere plunder among those who do not effect to conceal their disagreement upon the paramount questions of the day, the time has come to prove to those who dare do such things for votes that more votes are lost than gained by such shameful sacrifices of patriotism to party. This war will annihilate any leader, or party, or institution that stands in its way. Not only to-day, but in future years, must it be the test of all respectable preferment, "How has he stood in the great war for the Union?" ["That's it."] If, in that struggle, he has been false, his doom will be that of the Tories of the Revolution—the Federalists of 1812—the Vallandighams of 1863. [Great applause.] There can be no submission to the demands of the South for a separate nationality. There can be no concessions to the interference of foreign Powers. [Tremendous applause.] I know that I speak what is written in the heart of America when I say, "Rather than see the Republic so degraded let the last citizen perish; lay waste the continent; recall the red man from his long exile, and give back to the proud lords of the forest and plain the heritage we took from their fathers."

The applause was deafening which succeeded the short and spirited speech. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," rockets ascended, and, with the various contributions of pyrotechny, music, and oratory, the vast crowd dispersed at a late hour, well satisfied with what they had seen and heard.

Atrocious Political Scheme in Louisiana—Contemplated Fraud in the Organization of the House.

We extract the following from the New Orleans correspondence of the New York *Tribune:*

The pro-slavery Copperhead party of this State are known to have been holding meetings secretly for some time past, but where, and for what special purpose, they very carefully kept from those they knew not to be in sympathy with them. The secret has at last leaked out. On Wednesday evening last a gentleman, well known to your correspondent, was invited to attend a meeting in the supper-room of the Masonic Hall, St. Charles street. He went, and there he found, much to his surprise, a party of some twelve or fourteen holding a caucus for the purpose of nominating members of Congress, and also members of the State Legislature. Among the parties present, I may mention a few names. Colonel A. P. Field, the lawyer, was in the chair; J. Q. A. Fellows, attorney, George S. Lacey, attorney, Julian Neville, auctioneer, Dr. Ames, bosom friend of Hugh Kennedy, editor of *The True Delta*, Dr. Riddell, formerly United States postmaster here, afterwards Confederate postmaster, and some others of less note. Of course, Dr. Cottman and Mulls Taylor are earnest supporters of the party. Now for the platform of these men. It is nothing less than an attempt to set the old State machine, with all its villainous laws and edicts, in full operation. The way in which they propose to accomplish this is one of the most daring and audacious pieces of villainy and fraud ever attempted. It is a scheme as deep laid and as damnable as that by which the slave party sought to fasten slavery upon Kansas; and, unless the Free State men North are prompt in rendering the necessary assistance to the Free Soil men here, may lead to consequences as fatal as Dr. Cottman threatened, when he, a couple of months ago, said on the streets of New York, "that our streets would flow with blood before the slave party here would give up their rights."

In a speech by Mr. Fellows at the meeting before alluded to, he ascertained that they have been some months perfecting their arrangements to obtain possession of the civil power of that State, and have members on the floor of Congress, and that Mr. Emerson Etheridge, the Clerk of the House, is pledged to lend these men all the assistance in his power; that Secretaries —— and —— favor their plan, which is that they are to meet on the first Monday of November in this city and in the several parishes of the State, and in conformity with the law of the State proceed to hold an election for four members of Congress, one for each district, under the old law, and one on general ticket; also members for the State Senate and Assembly. They are to appoint their own commissioners and make their own returns, "by virtue," as they say, "of their rights as loyal citizens," and Mr. Etheridge is to receive them upon their own credentials until the House is organized. Mr. Fellows told them that the Democrats of the North were with them in this move, and would support their claims if challenged. They hope by these means to elect Fernando Wood Speaker of the House. They argue that the great controversy about the Jersey elections, more than twenty years ago, known as the "Broad Seal Controversy," clearly establishes the right of the Clerk of the House to admit any delegation to a seat until the House is organized, upon such credentials as he may think proper.

All their nominations for Congress and State Legislature are made; Col. A. P. Field is named for one, Michael Hahn for another, of the members of Congress.

As might very naturally be expected, these men are unscrupulous. They do not hesitate to say that which is false to induce people to act with them. Among other things, they pretend that Governor Shepley approves their mode of operation, and has promised them they shall be permitted to go on with the election, though he denies most emphatically that he has ever said or assented to anything of the kind, to any one. This we know, because he has been waited on respecting the matter. They even go further, and dare to use the name of the commanding General in the same manner, which, of course, no one for a moment believes.

They say further, that they, a self elected, self-constituted caucus, have a right to act for the people of the State; that they, the admirers of the slave institution, are "the only really unconditional Union men, *because they are willing to accept the Union with slavery;*" "that they intend to hold an election;" "that it is no business of Governor Shepley;" "it is their right."

Should these men really be insane enough to undertake the carrying out of their programme, and encounter no obstacle from the authorities, which I do not believe, you may expect a repetition of the Kansas frauds. What the Free State men will do in the premises I cannot say. The idea of a clique of men meeting in a private room in St. Charles street, setting themselves up as superior to the Governor, going through the farce of an election, appointing their own commissioners, and making their own returns, is too preposterous for belief, were it not vouched for beyond question, to say nothing of the confirmation of the facts, by reason of their calling upon one or two men to consent to be candidates for the Legislature.

From what we learn of the hopes and aspirations of these men, it appears that this dodge to retain possession of the State power, is only the entering wedge. Rebels at heart, but satisfied that the Confederacy is an impossibility, they are "good Union men," who desire to have the "Union as it was," after they have done all in their power to destroy it. They are anxious that Louisiana should take the lead, and "there is no doubt but Mississippi and the other States will in due time follow" their scheme of reconstruction of the Union, with slavery in all its pristine glory. They even say that General Grant and other officers under him are pledged to their support. How far this may be I don't know; I merely tell you what they say.

The "loyalty" of many of these active movers in this new device is such that they could not take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress without committing perjury. Some have even held office under the Confederate Government, and yet, forsooth, they set up as "Union men" par excellence.

From Santo Domingo.

POSITIVE INFORMATION ON THE PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION—THE DESTRUCTION OF PUERTO PLATA.

By the arrival at New York, on the 31st of October, of the Bremen brigantine Santiago from Puerto Plata, we have received at last positive information of the political events in St. Domingo up to the 6th of the same month. The news reached us through the kind intermediation of various refugees, foreign merchants of said place, which is as follows:

After the destruction by fire of the island and principal town of Santiago de los Caballeros, the Spanish garrison stationed there, together with reinforcements of about two thousand Spanish troops, began their retreat to the seaport of Puerto Plata on the 13th of September, joined by a great part of the [illegible] native residents.

Shortly after their departure the insurgents began to harrass their march by continuous guerrilla fire, keeping the same up until their final arrival, on the 16th, causing them thereby a severe loss, estimated at from one thousand to one thousand two hundred killed and wounded, and some pieces of field artillery, and a considerable amount of cash belonging to the regiment. Fresh arrivals of troops from Cuba and Puerto Rico reinforced the garrison in Puerto Plata up to four thousand men; nevertheless, the insurgents succeeded in compelling the Spaniards to keep within the narrow limits of the town; and, although they were not more in number than one thousand, not the slightest effort of repulsing the Dominicans was made by the Spanish garrison, and even small foraging bodies, dispatched to obtain food and grass, were driven back with considerable loss of life.

Entrenchments having been erected at the outskirts of the town, the Spaniards limited themselves to defend the same against the small assailing pickets who occasionally threatened to invade the town. This state of affairs continued up to the 3d of October, when preparations were made to evacuate the town, in order to retire to the fortifications dominating the port and town; which plan was executed on the dawn of the following day, by abandoning the entrenchments and retiring with the whole of the Spanish forces to the fort. Great dismay prevailed among the population in witnessing this unexpected and shameful event—the greater part of the same rushing on board the foreign vessels anchored in the port, and in the fort, where, however, admittance was refused; so much so that the distressed inhabitants were obliged to quarter themselves on the sea-shore before the entrenchments erected there for the better protection of the fort.

The reason given for the evacuation of the town is that orders had been received to send the greater part of the troops to the city of San Domingo, where a new basis of operations is to be commenced, and not being able to defend all the barricades with the force remaining. It is, however, generally believed that the Spaniards evacuated the town either because of their inability to defend it, or because they wished to plunder it. The latter seems to have been their motive, as on the same day Spanish troops and Chinese laborers attached to the regiments, who were sent from the fort into the town without their officers, engaged until sunset in pillaging the stores and houses. None of the Spanish officers attempted to stop their men from plundering. In the afternoon of the same day about four battalions of the Spanish troops embarked in the Spanish war steamers Herman, Cortes, Velasco, and Isabella la Catolica, their probable destination being the city of St. Domingo, reducing the garrison to about 1 500 men.

On the morning of the 4th of October the Spaniards began to pillage the town again. The Dominicans finding that the Spaniards were bent on sacking the whole town, began to plunder also, and, while both parties were pillaging, there was some hot skirmishing going on, the Spaniards wishing to rival the Dominicans in securing the booty. In the afternoon every store and house, save one or two stores on the sea-beach, were emptied of their contents, and whatever objects the Spaniards could not remove they wantonly destroyed. The remaining garrison is under the command of Brigadier Rafael Primo de Rivera. About four o'clock P. M. a sally was made from the fort by six hundred Spaniards against the insurgents, the number of whom was not known. A severe fight ensued, and the Dominicans were driven out of the town.

The Spaniards were protected by their guns on the fort, throwing shells to the centre of the town, and about 5 o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in town, in the vicinity of the market, in the direction where the shells had fallen, it being the general belief that the fire was occasioned by the missiles thrown from the fort into the town. A weak attempt to check the fire was made by a company of sappers, which proved unsuccessful. The fire soon spread with great rapidity, and continued up to the moment the Bremen brigantine Santiago left the harbor, being the 6th of October, in the evening, destroying among others the valuable stores of the considerable body of foreign merchants residing there.

In fact the whole town, with the exception of the Wesleyan Mission-house and [illegible] buildings in the eastern suburbs, has been [illegible] fire, and it is fully believed [illegible] but buildings will be destroyed [illegible] property, &c., from the firing [illegible] Plata exceed the sum of $5 000 000 [illegible] tion of Puerto Plata has [illegible] thousands of foreigners, as well as natives [illegible] refuge on the islands of St. Thomas and [illegible] Turks Island, and some of the principal [illegible] on the hospitable shores of the United [illegible] North America. No notification whatever [illegible] been given to the representatives of foreign Powers, and consequently the whole consular body, consisting of the United States commercial agent, the French and British vice consuls, the consuls for Austria, Prussia, Hanover, Oldenburg, Denmark, and the free Hanseatic towns of Hamburg and Bremen, finding no protection either for their persons, residences, or their nationality, have been forcibly compelled to leave the country and seek refuge on foreign shores, leaving behind their properties wantonly destroyed, and saving nothing but their lives. It is to be hoped that ample and energetic measures will be taken by their respective Governments to obtain from Spain the just indemnification they are entitled to for the heavy loss sustained.

On the 21st, the British war steamer Barracouta called at the port of Puerto Plata, but finding no necessity to afford protection to British and foreign property, viewing the strength of the Spanish soldiery sufficient for cases of emergency, left the harbor on the next day for Jamaica.

THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.

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Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

THE CHRONICLE'S SECOND VOLUME.

THE DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE yesterday entered upon the second year of its existence. When the publication was commenced, not a few were disposed to doubt the possibility of its success. It had long been taken for granted that a newspaper could not be profitably conducted in the city of Washington that proposed to pursue a career independent of Government patronage, except such as came to it unsolicited and as a natural consequence of its prosperity and circulation. The proprietor of THE CHRONICLE took a very different view of the facilities of the Federal Capital for the publication of a daily newspaper; and, while an ardent supporter of the Administration, deemed it perfectly safe to start a daily paper which should not be dependent upon their favors for its financial prosperity. On this principle THE DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE was commenced. The aim was to publish a paper with loyalty to the Union and the Administration as its ruling principle, but making its appeal for patronage, not to the Administration, for it preferred independence, but to the people at large, whose favor and confidence it alone coveted. It was deemed, and has proved, a safe conclusion that, if these were secured, all needful advertising patronage would of necessity follow. He felt that the only stable foundation for permanent prosperity was in the approval and encouragement of the masses of the loyal people.

With unfeigned gratitude we acknowledge that the people, and our brave soldiers especially, have more than justified the trust reposed in them. The success of THE CHRONICLE has been immeasurably greater than in our most sanguine moments we had dared to anticipate. The circulation which had been calculated upon as the basis for a permanent financial success has been trebled and quadrupled, and is constantly increasing; and, what is really still more gratifying to us, we know that our daily and Sunday issues are welcomed among our friends and subscribers with a fervor that rarely greets a newspaper publication. Our advertising patronage is also rapidly augmenting. Under such unusually fortunate circumstances, we may be pardoned, nay, we cannot avoid, some degree of grateful and healthy exultation. We have demonstrated that a newspaper can be made self-existing in Washington, living by its merits alone; and not self-existent only, but as prosperous, nor need we hesitate to say as influential, as its proprietor, publisher, and editors could possibly desire it to be.

The past in its degree will be the measure of the future policy of THE CHRONICLE. But we intend that its future shall give even more satisfaction to its friends than its past has confessedly done. Many of the difficulties inseparable from the commencement of such an enterprise, and though we are silent respecting them they have been great indeed, are now overcome, and others will disappear under the persevering efforts we are abundantly encouraged to make. Our second year's issue will be much nearer the standard at which we have aimed than it was possible that its past should be. We pledge ourselves, in grateful return for the unprecedented favor shown to [THE] CHRONICLE, to steady and constant progress in its conduct. We do not intend that it shall be behind any daily newspaper in the country in the quantity and freshness of its news, the care manifested in its local reports, the talent secured for its editorial columns, or the mechanical appliances for its prompt publication and its typographical neatness and accuracy. Arrangements are already made in these respects that we feel proud to have accomplished. If the increase of our circulation continues at its present rate, we shall meet the demand by even more powerful presses than those now employed, and we have already entered into engagements for a complete new typographical dress for our one-year old enterprise.

It is not necessary that we should iterate a formula of principles. Readers of THE CHRONICLE, both military and civic, know that it gives an unconditional support to the "powers that be" in the prosecution of the war against the most unprovoked and iniquitous rebellion that history has recorded; that it is independent in its tone, while it approves the entire policy of the present Administration; that it advocates the liberation of the African race from slavery, their education and elevation, and their employment in any capacity in which they can be useful to the nation; and that it especially takes a lively interest in the welfare of the heroes who are fighting for their country's honor and life. These great principles it will ever advocate, and, upholding them, it anticipates increasing influence and circulation. Under this pledge of fidelity to the principles that have so far guided us, we appeal to our many friends to continue their kind services in our favor, and we especially remind advertisers that there exists no paper in the District of Columbia that can vie with THE CHRONICLE as a medium for their announcements.

WE PUBLISH to-day a correspondence between the President and Governor Bradford of Maryland which will greatly surprise some of our readers, inasmuch as Governor Bradford was elected as an unconditional Union man, with Republican tendencies. His letter to the President does not present him in that light, and it appears also that late on Monday night, apparently after he had received the President's reply, he issued a proclamation addressed to the judges of election, which was promptly suppressed by General Schenck, and is described by him as "designed to produce collision between the military power and citizens assembled at the polls to vote at the election." The document must have been of a remarkable character from the description given of it by the General, and from the fact that the Baltimore papers of yesterday morning were peremptorily forbidden [illegible]. If this proclamation was [illegible]equent to the receipt of the President's [illegible]passionate, and satisfactory reply [illegible]'s letter, we see not how Governor [illegible] be exonerated from censure and [illegible]t of his loyalty. Perhaps some satis[illegible]xplanation will hereafter be given, and [w]e shall be but too happy to lay them before [ou]r readers.

THE REBEL journals cannot conceal their mortification at the result of the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections. Their pretence now is that, had Vallandigham and Woodward been elected, or, in other words, had the disloyal element in their respective States proved to be predominant, "a crop of Unionists would have appeared again, and original anti-exodists would again sniff at the fleshpots of Egypt." We say pretence, because this idea is utterly at variance with that promulgated by the same journals so long as they entertained any hope that Copperheadism would be successful in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere. The idea was then held out that the success of Messrs. Woodward and Vallandigham, and their co-partisans of New York, would confirm the South in its purpose, and disable the Federal Government from subjecting the rebels to its authority. Their sudden discovery that the success of their friends would have done them hurt rather than good, is the fable of the "sour grapes" over again.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

All the reports received up to the hour of going to press indicate another great triumph for the Administration and the country. New York has, it is morally certain, wheeled into the line of Union supporters, giving the Union ticket a large and increased majority. The "Copperhead" evening paper of the city acknowledges a prospective defeat by an emphatic majority. The Union gain in the city of New York alone is at least ten thousand. Thus State after State rejects the men who have labored to embarrass the administrators of the Government and give aid and comfort to rebellion.

Equally glorious is the news from good old Massachusetts. The State has gone Republican beyond all anticipation, and at noon yesterday Governor Andrew was two hundred ahead of Paine (the Copperhead candidate) in that gentleman's own town of Roxbury.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—An article in yesterday's *Intelligencer* concerning the quota of New York volunteers calls for some remarks. The main point of the article, and the rule upon which the comparison of the quota of New York with that of other States is based, is found in the following extract from the article: "It is needless to say that, if the quotas have been correctly distributed among the several States, they ought to bear something like a uniform rate to the population of the States." Now, the quotas under the recent draft, as well as those under the late call, are entirely independent of the population of the several States, and were in every State the same percentage, or fractional part of the number enrolled in the first class. This number was reduced by the excess which any State had furnished under previous calls, when there was any such excess, and the difference was the number called for under the draft. This number being thus independent of population, and subjected to a variable and unequal reduction in each State, can bear no proportion to the population, except approximately as the enrollment is proportional to the population.

The population of New York is 3 880,735.

The enrollment of New York is 427,469, or a proportion of 1 to 9.

The population of Massachusetts is 1,231,066.

The enrollment of Massachusetts is 107,095, or a proportion of 1 to 11.

Hence the quota of New York under the last draft is one-fifth of one-ninth, or one-forty-fifth of the population, while that of Massachusetts is one-fifth of one-eleventh, or one fifty-fifth.

The proportion of males to females in New York is greater than that in Massachusetts, and this fact, with the figures above, would go to show that the enrollment in Massachusetts was quite as great in proportion to the whole population as that of New York, which has been charged to be excessive.

Again, the enrollment of New York is 427,469, and that of Massachusetts 107,095, or a little more than one-fourth; the quota of New York under the last call is 60,378, that of Massachusetts 15,126, a little more than one fourth. Hence the enrollment of New York bears the same ratio to the enrollment of Massachusetts that the quota of New York does to the quota of Massachusetts; and it may be stated as a general rule, which the two States of New York and Massachusetts are used to exemplify, that quotas bear a uniform proportion to the enrollment, except where they are materially lessened by previous excess, and a variable proportion to the population corresponding nearly to the proportion which the enrollment bears to the population, and which is very nearly that of the males of proper age to be enrolled in the first class to the whole population.

It is hardly necessary to say that the great object of making an enrollment and basing calls for troops upon it was to obtain a better and fairer basis than population.

All previous calls were based on population, and the result has been to overtax some States and leave them still deficient, while other States have more than filled their quotas, and have only required a part of their resources to do so.

DISMISSAL OF A NAVAL OFFICER FROM THE SERVICE FOR MALTREATING A SEAMAN.—The Navy Department has just issued a general order stating the result of the naval general court-martial recently assembled at Philadelphia, and which tried Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Kitteridge, of the Navy, on the charge of maltreatment of an ordinary seaman subject to his orders. The specification set forth that on or about the 14th day of June, in the year 1863, on board the United States steamer Wamsutta, in Sapelo Sound, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Kitteridge, being then in command of the steamer, maltreated George T. Hughes, an ordinary seaman, subject to his orders, by striking him in the face with his fist, striking him in the mouth with a loaded revolver, and otherwise inflicting illegal punishment upon said Hughes; of which charge Kitteridge was found guilty, and sentenced by the court to be dismissed the naval service. This sentence having been approved, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Kitteridge is accordingly dismissed from the service, and will hereafter cease to be regarded as an officer of the United States Navy. Secretary Welles, in promulgating this order, says: "The Department trusts that this example will have the proper effect, both on the officers and seamen of the navy, admonishing the one that the law framed for the purpose of protecting seamen from a wanton or tyrannous abuse of authority shall not be violated with impunity, and giving seamen to understand that, while they find their officers held to strict account for the exercise of authority, they, in their turn, will be expected to discharge their duty, and conform to the requirements of discipline with readiness and cheerfulness."

RETURN OF THE REV. MR. CHANNING.—Rev. William Henry Channing has returned from England, where he has been for the past two months speaking and lecturing on the subject of the civil war in the United States, and where he has done a world of good by convincing the thousands who have listened to his eloquence and read his lectures of the righteousness of the cause of the Union of which he is such an enthusiastic devotee. No man has done more than he to effect the radical change that has recently taken place in the minds of the masses of the English people in regard to the rebellion. He comes home filled with hope for the Union, and perfectly satisfied that the so-called "Southern Confederacy" will receive no aid from the British Government or people.

Mr. Channing will resume his pulpit duties in the Unitarian Church on Sunday next, when he will doubtless interest his audience with a narrative of what he saw and did in his absence, which cannot fail to be most interesting.

NAVAL ORDERS.—The following orders were issued from the Navy Department yesterday: Captain Robert Ritchie, ordered to New Orleans as prize commissioner of the Eastern District of Louisiana. Lieutenant George B. White, detached from the Eutaw, and ordered to the State of Georgia. Assistant Surgeon Michael Bradley, detached from the Minnesota, and ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. Assistant Surgeon Arthur Matthewson, ordered to the Minnesota. First Assistant Engineer James B. Houston's orders to the Pequot revoked, and ordered to special duty at Chester, Pa. Boatswain Robert Dixon, ordered to the Hartford. Sailmaker R. Van Vorhees, ordered to the Navy-yard, New York, vice Sailmaker Daniel C. Brayton, detached and waiting orders. Sailmaker B. B. Blydenburgh, ordered to the Hartford.

WASHINGTON LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—We are likely to have two courses of lectures this season, the Washington Literary Association having engaged Odd Fellows' Hall for that purpose, and secured the services of T. Buchanan Read, J. D. Cordova, Park Benjamin, S. S. Cox, Dr. Wise, Horace Greeley, and other distinguished public speakers and lecturers. The other organization is the Washington Lyceum, the directors of which have engaged Willard's Hall. There is a good prospect of rational entertainments for the winter.

THE MATINEE yesterday generously given by Mr. Sinn, for the benefit of the Washington Protestant Orphan Asylum, was a decided success, and will result in a handsome sum for the benefit of that institution, the exact amount of which, however, is not ascertained, the exact number of sales of tickets not yet being returned. We noticed yesterday with satisfaction that the Union flag floated proudly from Canterbury Hall.

P. T. BARNUM is the happy possessor of a five-horned ram, which resides, not at the Museum, but at his farm. At a recent cattle show he labeled the animal, "An intemperate sheep which has taken at least three horns too much."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. J. Wilkes Booth as Richard III

Was there ever such a character as Richard III? We cannot read this play without feeling a sentiment of regret that the greatest writer of the language should have given his genius to the work of defaming the character of a man who, whatever his virtues may have been, was covered with a misfortune history never forgives—the misfortune of failure. It has often been a matter of speculation with us as to what would have been the opinion of history if Richard had been victorious on Bosworth Field, and the white rose had been the victorious emblem of the house of Plantagenet. We can imagine another portraiture from the hand of Shakspeare, a monarch as gallant as Henry V., and as bold as Henry VIII.; brave, accomplished, and cruel only to those who were in arms against his throne. The house of Lancaster was upon the throne, and Shakspeare was too fond of the smiles of a haughty descendant of that house to hesitate about deepening the colors that the old chroniclers had adopted in sketching the character of the ablest prince of the house of York. We can see in the play itself, notwithstanding the great injustice constantly done, evidences of the genius of Gloster. We are told of his "victories in Scotland," which seem to have been the cause of his power under Edward, and the foundation of his successful usurpation of the crown. We are further told of his "discipline in war" and his "wisdom in peace," and we can readily see that, if his plans had been successful, the splendor of the future would have given to his crimes that dignity which even enemies cannot refrain from bestowing upon the worst deeds of Cromwell and Bonaparte. Richard failed; and in the day of Shakspeare it was as popular and profitable to abuse the house of York as under the reign of William III. to abuse the house of Stuart, or under the rule of Napoleon to denounce the house of Bourbon. And, as if to add to the misfortunes of Richard, we have had upon the stage an adaptation of the tragedy in which additional crimes are attributed to him. What Shakspeare left undone, Colley Cibber completed. To make Richard a popular drama, it became necessary to add new infamy to his name. The most brutal scenes of the present play were introduced by Colley Cibber, to please the vitiated taste of a London audience—an audience that rejected one of the finest scenes in Hamlet, insisted upon Romeo being a successful and happy lover, and took away all the pathos and terrible beauty of Lear, by setting Cordelia and the old gentleman up in housekeeping in the last act. From the day of Garrick to this present time, Richard III. has been the most improbable monster upon the stage.

There are tragedians who have attempted to do the King the justice of alleviating the hard fate that has doomed his memory. We have in our mind the Richard of Edwin Forrest. That great tragedian, by the force of his genius, has almost made Richard an agreeable villain. He shows in him the grace, and wit, and breeding that eminently distinguished the most illustrious prince of the house of York. We can imagine how such a Richard would have moved the weeping Lady Anne, disarmed the resentment of Elizabeth, drawn around him men as distinguished as the Duke of Buckingham, Sir William Catesby, Sir Richard Ratcliffe, and the Lord Mayor of London, and finally ascended the throne of England. We can imagine how such a prince would have shown "discipline in war," as well as "wisdom in peace," and ended his days as became the hero of many "victories in Scotland." But there are tastes that such dramatic justice can never please; and tragedians find that Richard the brute is more popular in the galleries than Richard, the genial and courtly prince. Mr. J. Wilkes Booth is a representative of this class. He certainly deserves the merit of giving us the very worst Richard now upon the stage. In plainer words, his Richard is as bad as it is possible for an actor to make him. It is possible that there might have been such a Richard as Shakspeare drew, for there have been men far more wicked—a Heliogabalus and a Borgia; but such a creation as that of Mr. Booth never existed. He does not seem to be satisfied with the text before him. That is bad enough. He might see by reading history, or, if not fond of history, by reading Mr. Bulwer's "Last of the Barons," how unjust, how cruelly and shamefully unjust, Shakspeare and Cibber have been to Richard, Duke of Gloster. He might see, by studying the character closely, that there still remained some faint traces of a manly and royal disposition. He might also see in the demeanor of the plebeian Queen Elizabeth's haughty kinsmen acts that would have angered a more amiable nobleman. He might have seen in the interviews with the Queen, with his mother, the Lord Mayor, Hastings, and even with Stanley, that gentle courtesy, an elegance, and wit, and dignity that never failed him; and which, in the hands of a true actor, would go far towards elevating the character of Richard as Duke of Gloster, and even as King of England. Mr. Booth seems to have no such ambition. He evidently thinks that his audiences desire gross food, and that they look upon a play very much as the Romans looked upon the gladiators in the arena, or the Spaniards upon a bull-fight—only attractive because of the bloodshed. Thus, when Mr. Booth comes upon the stage, he looks like a rascal—a low, cunning, implacable rascal—and the winter of whose discontent is summerless. We have always read that first soliloquy as a joyous, exulting speech; just such a speech as Richard was fond of making. He was in ecstasy. He had succeeded in all his plans, and looked forward to greater success. Therefore, he might well say, with a buoyant and sunny feeling—

> Now is the winter of our discontent
> Made glorious summer by this son of York;
> And all the clouds, that lowered upon our house,
> In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
> Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths;
> Our bruised arms hung up for monuments;
> Our stern alarums changed to merry meetings,
> Our dreadful marches to delightful measures.

This is all joy and glee; for Richard of York sees that the house of York is victorious, and that, as its most popular prince, he may look forward to the crown. The concluding lines of the speech are nothing more than the cynical complaints of a man who has been oppressed with deformity, sensitive and proud, but with the good sense not to allow these feelings to interfere with his general aims.

Mr. Booth might have made these words the key-note of Richard's character, but he seems to prefer the brutal traditions that came from Cibber and Garrick. Therefore, we make this criticism. His Richard is not the prince that lived in the fifteenth century; he is not the prince that Shakspeare drew—a creation so bad that Dr. Johnson spoke of some parts of it as "trifling, others shocking, and some improbable." As we have shown, it is not even the deformed and distasteful contrivance of Cibber, for Mr. Forrest has been able to rescue the character of Richard in some measure even from his hands, and Mr. Booth might have done the same. Mr. Booth does not seem to think there is any necessity for such an effort. He is satisfied to adopt all the green-room customs—to scowl in certain parts, because his father scowled—to rub his hands in a coarse, fiendish manner, as though there was as much brutality in his nature as in one of his own murderers. There is a certain class of people who call this tragedy, just as there is a certain class who think that Maggie Mitchell is a more natural actress than Charlotte Cushman, and Mr. Eddy, with his mouthings and declamations, more natural than Mr. Forrest. Mr. Eddy, however, has this advantage over Mr. Booth. He does not claim to be a tragedian. In other words, he makes no pretense to represent the sublime conceptions of a genius like Shakspeare. Richard, to him, is a melodramatic character, a creation like "Jean Remy" or "The Corsican Brothers," and he aims at no effects but those that may be produced by a vigorous use of the broadsword, a scowling brow, and harsh, angry tones. If Mr. Booth did this, we would say that he was an honestly good actor in melodrama, and would trouble him with no unpleasant criticisms. This he does not do. He must be a tragedian, an inheritor of his father's genius. He insists upon being measured by the highest standard of taste—of being mentioned in the same sentence as Forrest, Macready, Davenport, Wallack, and Edwin Booth. This is an attempt to obtain fame under false pretences. We are convinced that this will be the opinion of the public. We do not express it in any spirit of unkindness to this young man. He has many natural gifts—a fine figure, expressive face, and a rich, full eye, that seems capable of intense expression. His voice is very much like that of his brother Edwin, without, perhaps, its sweetness or melody. He plays much better than when we saw him before, and, perhaps, deserves this compliment, that he is the best representative of the worst "Richard" now upon the stage. Our quarrel, therefore, can scarcely be with him as the representative of this part, but with him as a representative of a vicious and depraved school of tragedy. We ask him—as indeed we ask all who play upon the stage—to do a part towards refining the drama. We no longer have mutilated Lears, and Romeos married and settled, and Hamlets who do not philosophize over graves and dead men's skulls. We have the creations that came from the great past. Why should Richard be an exception, and why should persons like Mr. Booth, who call themselves tragedians, make it their business to gain applause and notoriety by departing as far as possible from the duty that lies before them? Richard III., as Shakspeare wrote it, was unjust in a political sense, but still it was a tragedy. Richard III., as Colley Cibber adapted it, was far more unjust; it was not as complete and harmonious as when it came from the author, but it was still an effective and attractive drama. Richard III., however, as Mr. Booth plays it, is neither a tragedy nor a drama, but something noisy, unpleasant, and improbable, which might do very well in the Bowery, New York, or in our Canterbury Hall, but which should not again be played before an audience of judgment and taste.

Miss Lucille Western in East Lynne.

"East Lynne" may be called a drama of the pulmonary school—one of those peculiar exhibitions of dramatic art in which virtue begins by being very good, then becomes very bad, and, after repenting in tears, dies of the consumption. It can scarcely be called a moral drama, for in moral dramas there is generally a wedding in the last act, with perhaps an old gentleman, whose duty it is to explain all the mysteries and confer his blessing upon the happy pair. No such grace is reserved for a drama like "East Lynne." It is unrelenting in its demands. In the first place there is a happy man, who is the husband of a happy wife. We suppose, from looking at the column of marriages and deaths in the morning newspapers, that this is an ordinary occurrence; and it would be a very ordinary circumstance upon a stage. There is a misunderstanding, however, in the beginning. The happy wife imagines that her husband is pleased with another young lady. She insists upon investigating the mystery. There is a secret involved in it. The husband, with the instinctive suspicion of his sex, will not confide it to her; and the wife, as any woman under the circumstances would feel justified in doing, becomes jealous. Still the husband will not explain, and the wife accompanies another gentleman to Grenoble, in France. There is great grief and much vexation. Of course there is trouble. The lady in time finds herself deserted at Grenoble, and, by a mysterious process known only to novelist dramatists, finds herself once more under her husband's roof, disguised as a governess, where she dies happy. This is "East Lynne." It is difficult to understand how such a story can be woven into a drama, and be played from night to night to thousands of thinking men and women. All this Miss Western has succeeded in doing. We suppose it is human nature. We are all sentimentalists, and find a certain degree of satisfaction in seeing the degradation of a woman, attended by a series of weeping fits, terminate in a fatal attack of pulmonary consumption. If we are to have the sins of women placed upon the stage, and agonizing interviews proceeding therefrom, there is perhaps no retribution more proper than pulmonary consumption. It has not the merit of novelty, for *Camille* is a confirmed case, but we know it is beyond the reach of medicine. In "East Lynne" we have a greater variety of plot than in "Camille;" the incidents are woven together for the mere purpose of embarrassing, and in the end we find no moral particularly taught, and no one to blame, unless, perhaps, *Sir Francis Levison*. And there are few men of the world who would ever think of casting any blame upon him.

We might properly quarrel with the drama of "East Lynne," as the type of a class which now holds a popular place upon the stage. It is of the sensational school. No regard is paid to the probabilities of life, and in every event we are introduced to scenes that are never seen in real life. This new world is as unnatural as the world of the old novelists, where Pamela wrote long disquisitions upon her virtues, and Squire Wearton drank October ale with a tippling parson. If this is not a merit to us, as men and women, with certain ideas of propriety, it is certainly a sensation. If we do not see what we see in every-day life, we are made acquainted with strange and extravagant speculations, and we may feel how good we are in seeing how bad we may become. If East Lynne has any merit whatever—and, belonging to a despised class of literature, we think it has very little—it is in this way. We would rather there were not such plays, but we suppose they must be played, for there are those who desire such entertainment, and are willing to pay for it. Therefore, what offends our taste makes Miss Western popular, and enables Mr. Grover to make money. If popularity and money might be made in another way we have no doubt there would be an end of "East Lynne." Taking it as it is, however, and abandoning any idea of quarrelling with those who are for these things, we will say this for Lucille Western, that she is now the best representative of *Lady Isabel* upon the stage. She makes everything of the part of which it is capable. The mannerisms of this lady—those peculiarities of style which make it impossible for her to assume a high range of comedy, or to think of representing tragedy—make her unequalled in "East Lynne." Whenever the situation desires unnatural and extravagant action, Miss Western is perfectly at home. In one or two parts, however, she is sweetly touching, and showed traces of a power which if properly developed might make her an actress of much higher merit. The scene between *Lady Isabel* and *Carlyle*, when she refuses her husband's kiss—indeed, the whole act in which it occurs—is a charming piece of acting, and we wonder that a lady capable of playing so judiciously should seek applause by the extravagance of the scenes with *Levison*, and the scenes that end the piece. Miss Western was not as well supported as before; *Carlyle* was played in a listless, mechanical manner, while *Levison*, on the contrary, was very well performed, although not as finished a performance as it might have been. The minor characters were, as a general thing, well sustained, *Mrs. Corny* being about the most decided failure in the play.

We cannot omit a compliment to the orchestra, under the management of Mr. Koppitz. Last night its performances were loudly applauded. It is one of the best in the country.

Dissatisfaction among Louisville Merchants.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.—Great dissatisfaction exists among our merchants because of the requirement to carry their bonds over to Cincinnati as a prerequisite to obtain permits to send goods to loyal southward points, which are geographically tributary to Louisville. A meeting of the merchants is in contemplation to represent to the Government the injustice of depriving them of a local officer for granting them such permits.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS OF FLORIDA.—The President has appointed H. G. Plantz, of Ohio, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Boynton to the judgeship. This young gentleman has been favorably known as the private secretary or confidential clerk to Secretary Chase.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau for October are 50 per cent. in excess for those of September, and included about one million dollars as tax on the deposit and circulation of banks. The entire receipts since the bureau went into operation are $63,000,000, including nearly $10,000,000 for the last month.

The Mexican Throne

RETURN OF THE DEPUTATION TO PARIS—NO INTERVIEW WITH FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA—SENT OFF IN ROYAL STATE BY MAXIMILIAN—WAITING TO SEE NAPOLEON.

[Paris (Oct. 19) correspondence of London Times.]

The deputation who had gone to offer the crown of Mexico to the Archduke Maximilian have returned to Paris, highly elated, apparently, at the reception they met with from their future Emperor. His Imperial Highness had organized a "Venetian *fête*" (says the *Memorial Diplomatique*) in their honor, but his kind intentions were balked on the day fixed by the unfavorable weather. It was postponed, however, but not abandoned.

On the evening of their departure from Miramar, near Trieste, they were put aboard the yacht appropriately called La Fantasia, and "on a signal given by the Archduke the chateau of Miramar was lighted up, as if by enchantment, with Bengal lights, *red, green, and white*—the three colors of the Mexican flag, assumed during the war of independence, as the symbols of liberty, union, and religion."

It was naturally thought that, either before or after the interview at Miramar and the Archduke's answer, the deputation would be admitted to an audience of the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna. This does not appear to have been the case. They have not been received by his Majesty, but as they have to return to Vienna again with the object of seeking their future sovereign, after the vote of the Mexican population, it is only then the official reception will take place.

The head of the deputation, M. Gutiérrez de Estrada, had, however, an interview with Count de Rechberg, with whom he talked at length of the result obtained at Miramar, which was satisfactory to them. Nothing is said of the impression of M. de Rechberg.

The Archduke, by the way, expressed his admiration of the "personal merits of the members of the deputation," and, as it is one of the members who gives the account, there can be no doubt of the fact, however painful to his modesty the admission may be.

I must not forget to mention one important fact. On the deputation leaving Miramar, the Archduke "caused them to be taken to the railroad station in his state carriage, drawn by four horses, preceded and followed by outriders."

The deputation are now waiting to be received by the Emperor Napoleon, to whom they are to present the thanks of the Mexican people. The death of M. Billault has retarded the audience, and the consequence is that the delegates who meant to leave by the steamer that called on the 16th, to report what passed at Miramar, are obliged to postpone their departure till the 1st of November. They have, however, sent off their report by the steamer of the 15th.

A MALICIOUS wag says that if a lawyer is in danger of starving in a small village, he invites another, and both thrive.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Copperheads Defeated.

DISLOYALTY EMPHATICALLY REBUKED.

New York City Repenting its Folly.

THE ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED BY THE EMPIRE STATE.

[Special Dispatch to the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

NEW YORK, November 3—8 P. M.—The returns from New York city are beginning to come in.

The Union gain in the Seventh ward is 1,508, and in three wards heard from, *over seventeen hundred*.

Meagre reports from the interior indicate a very large increase in the Union vote.

Bets are offered that the State will give the Union ticket 50,000 majority.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 3—8 30 P. M.—The Second ward gives the Democratic ticket 47 majority. The Fifth ward gives a Democratic majority of 607. The Sixth ward gives a Democratic majority of 2,028. In these wards the Union gain is 1,777. The Union gain in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards is 1,100. The Union gain in the Twentieth and Twenty-first wards is 900. The Union gain in the Eighth ward is 400. Total Union gain in the city, as far as heard from, 4,177.

Lansingburg gives a Union majority of 250; Saratoga, 288; Northumberland, 53, and Ballston, 30.

[From the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 3.—The *Express* thinks that the State has gone Republican by an emphatic majority, and that the Democratic majority in this city has been reduced from 8,000 to 10,000.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Twelve wards in this city for Secretary of State gives a Democratic majority of 12,059. The heaviest wards are yet to be heard from.

No returns from the interior of the State had been received up to ten o'clock, P. M.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The following are the majorities in the different wards on the vote for Secretary of State, as far as heard from: First ward, 816; Second ward, 47; Third ward, 100; Fifth ward, 607; Sixth ward, 2,018; Seventh ward, 1,434; Eighth ward, 1,016; Tenth ward, 539; Eleventh ward, 2,-350; Thirteenth ward, 1,087; Fourteenth ward, 2,-009; Twenty-second ward, 883—all Democratic. The Sixteenth ward gives 14 Union majority.

Returns from the Interior.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Tioga county, 900 Union majority. Albany, Democratic majority 1,850, Union gain 496. Livingston county, ten towns give 1,062 Union majority. Rochester gives 90 Democratic majority, Union gain 406. Syracuse gives 170 Union majority, gain 400. Oswego city, 843 Union majority. Ontario county, nine towns give 505 Union majority. Seneca county, five towns give 310 Democratic majority; large Union gains.

Chenango county, five districts, gives 2,320 Union majority; Watertown gives 200 Union majority; Ogdensburg, Union gain of 75; Utica city, 250 Democratic majority—Union gain, 73; Oneida county gives about 1,000 Union majority; Wyoming county, eight towns, give 1,330 Union majority; Steuben county, First Assembly district, gives 1,150 majority; Broome county, complete, gives 2,075 Union majority; Herkimer county gives 950 Union majority.

Chautauque county, six towns give 706 Union majority; Montgomery county, seven towns give 400 Union majority; Columbia county, Democratic majority, 300; Poughkeepsie gives 243 Union majority; Newburg gives a Union majority of 1,019; Orange county gives a small Union majority; Chemung county 300 Union majority; Schuyler county 718 Union majority; Cayuga county, seventeen towns 2,070 Union majority; Auburn gives 374 Union majority; three towns in Cattaraugus county give 300 Union majority; five towns in Allegheny county give 512 Union majority.

NEW YORK, November 4—1.30 A. M.—The returns from only sixteen wards in this city have as yet been received. These wards give 12,017 for Depew, Union; 26,846 for St. John, Democrat, for Secretary of State; a Democratic majority of 14,819. This indicates a Democratic majority of about 22,000 in this city.

There is no doubt but the entire Democratic County and Judiciary tickets are elected, including Judge McCunn.

The balloting has generally passed off without any difficulty, owing, doubtless, in some localities, to the excellent and effective police arrangements. It is thought that the election in the whole State will result in a Union majority of from 15,000 to 20,000.

Kings county is carried by the Democrats by greatly reduced majority—about 2,000. Colonel Alfred M. Wood, Union candidate, is elected Mayor of Brooklyn by over 500 majority. The Unionists elect five out of seven Assemblymen, and some other local officers.

The city of Brooklyn, fifteen districts to hear from, votes as follows: St. John, Democrat, 13,091; Depew, Union, 11,624. Twenty-eight districts, for mayor, vote as follows: Wood, Union, 5,907; Prince, Democrat, 5,826; Kalbfleisch, Democrat, 1,104.

Chemung county, complete, 321 Union majority.

Tompkins county, complete, 1,020 majority.

Duchess county 250 Union majority, gain 500.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The Republicans Having their own Way.

PAINE'S OWN NEIGHBORS REPUDIATE HIM.

The Old Bay State Endorses the Administration.

BOSTON, November 3.—The returns indicate that the Republicans have carried the State of Massachusetts by a larger majority even than was anticipated. In Roxbury Governor Andrew was two hundred ahead at noon.

BOSTON, November 3.—The vote is comparatively small, but the Republicans have made nearly a complete success. In Boston the majority for Andrew is 3,417. The Republican gain on the vote of last year is 4,000. All the neighboring towns show large gains. It is doubtful whether the Opposition have elected more than six representatives to the Legislature. Probably they have not elected a single Senator.

ADDITIONAL ADVICES.

The returns from one hundred and twenty-five cities and principal towns of the State show the following results: Andrew, 48,324; Paine, 18,220; majority for Andrew, 28,104. The towns from which returns are yet to be received will largely increase the majority, which will probably reach 40,000 and over. The falling off of the Opposition vote is most remarkable.

Every city in the State gives a Republican majority.

Springfield gives Andrew 1090, Paine 493. The five Western counties elect all Republican Senators and probably all Republican Representatives. Haverhill, Andrew, 685; Paine, 202—Republican gain, 19; Fall River, Andrew, 754; Paine, 81; Lowell, Andrew, 1731; Paine, 669—Republican gain, 505; Worcester, Andrews, 1810; Paine, 577—Republican gain, 189.

New Jersey Election.

TRENTON, N. J., November 3.—In the Trenton district, Weart, Democrat, has 340 majority; in the First district, Bremere, Republican, is elected; Third district West, Republican, is elected. Majorities small.

Burlington county elects three Unionists and one war Democrat to the Assembly, a Union Sheriff, and a Clerk, by 600 majority. The Union gain over last year is nearly 700.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN, November 3.—The city of Milwaukie gives Palmer, Democrat, for Governor, 1,600 majority, a Union gain of 2,200. Scattering returns show large Union gains all over the State. The Republican majority in the State will probably reach 15,000.

Election in Detroit.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, November 3.—Barker, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day by about 800 majority.

Arrival of A Prize Steamer.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—The prize steamer Jupiter, captured September 13th, in Warsaw Sound, by the gunboat Cimerone, has arrived here. The capture was made while the Jupiter was on the way from Nassau to Savannah. The Jupiter was leaky, and had to be towed into Beaufort, where the cargo was discharged, in a damaged condition. She now lies off the Navy-yard.

Election in Illinois.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, November 3.—The election for county officers to-day passed off quietly. The vote of the city is between 14,000 and 15,000. The Republican majority is about 2,300. The vote in the county will probably increase it to 4,500. The returns from the interior are very meagre, but show Union gains.

Fort Union Captured by the Indians.

CHICAGO, November 3.—A special from Des Moines says the Indian troubles on the Upper Missouri, notwithstanding the victory of Sully, are far from over. Recent advices say that Fort Union has been taken by the Indians and burned. The force of Indians is represented to be from four to five thousand.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, November 3.—The steamer Anderson, with Memphis dates to the 1st inst., has arrived.

The report was current that the rebel General Chalmers has been relieved of his command, and General Forrest appointed in his stead; also, that Forrest has instructions from Joe Johnston to burn all the cotton within the limits of his command.

Corinth dates to the 29th of October say the 1st Alabama cavalry, (loyal,) about eight hundred strong, were recently sent to destroy a railroad communication near Tallanda, but were surrounded by a largely superior force, and most of them captured.

Sale of U. S. Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—The sales of five-twenties to-day reached $2,100,000; the local sales being about $500,000. The sales are considered enormous after the extraordinary subscriptions of last week.

TO BE RELIEVED.—We learn that all able-bodied troops under the command of General Martindale, military governor, are to be relieved from duty here and sent to the field. Their places will be supplied by the Invalid corps. The 157th Pennsylvania volunteers have already been relieved.

RICHMOND MARKETS.—We present the following list of retail prices in Richmond upon the authority of a gentleman who made his escape from that city last week:

Turkeys, each	$10 00a$18 00	Sweet potatoes per qt	$1 00
Geese	10 00	Flour, per bbl	75 00
Hens	4 00	Corn meal, per bush	16 00
Chickens, per pair	5 00	Sugar	3 00
Beef, (tough steak,) per lb	$1 25a$1 50	Molasses, (common,) per gallon	16 00
Beef tripe, per lb	1 00	Coffee, per lb	$7 00a9 00
Beef liver, per lb	1 00	Wheat, (as a substitute for coffee,) per lb	15 00
Beeves' tails, each	50a75c.	Tea, (very scarce,) per lb	15 00
Beef shanks, each	5 00	Oysters, per gal	12 00
Sausage, per lb	1 50	Alewives, each	50
Bacon, per lb	3 00	Saltshad (small), each	3 00
Lard "	2 50	Salt herrings, per doz	6 00
Butter "	4 50	Milk, per quart	1 00
Cheese "	3 10	Turnips, bunch of 6	1 00
Eggs, per dozen	2 00	Apples, each	25
Peas, (black-eyed,) per quart	1 00	Onions, each	25
Beans, (butter,) per quart	1 50	Pumpkins, each	5 00
Cabbage, each	$1 00a3 00		
Irish potatoes, per qt.	50		

Maximilian's Money Difficulties as Emperor.

[Paris Correspondence of the London Post, Oct. 19.]

Next week the Emperor is to receive the Mexican deputation, as they did not visit his Majesty at Biarritz when on their way to offer the crown to the Austrian prince.

I fear, from what I learn, that the elected Emperor Maximilian has already begun to experience some uneasiness and doubt about the possibility of founding the empire, and forming a working Government. The financial question is, I am assured, causing a somewhat unsatisfactory correspondence between the Archduke and the French Government. There is no difficulty about the military arrangements; but those who know Mexico, and have been called by Maximilian to give him information, are reported to have declared that, in order to insure a governing success, a foreign force and considerable funds are necessary at starting. Now, how is this money to be obtained if France will not guarantee a loan? The Archduke has been told that he must not expect any money from England, where financiers do not hold a high opinion of Mexican integrity. France will not guarantee the loan, that is certain. Thus a great difficulty arises the very day after the acceptance of the throne. The Mexican envoys, of course, have painted a glowing picture to the Austrian prince. On the map the empire looks a broad and naturally rich land; but those who know the country tell the Archduke a number of unpleasant truths about the people, their character, their habits, the difficulty of imposing and collecting an increased taxation, and other prosaic observations. Then, again, if the European States send envoys to Maximilian's court, none will guarantee the integrity of his dominions, and there is always the fear of America telling the imperial sovereign's government and army come day to "clear out." All these considerations, I hear, make the elected by the "Notables" require more guarantees and assurances of support than the French Government feels inclined to accord.

Crime in Spain.

The Spanish journals record a series of murders and robberies recently committed in various parts of the country. Two of these crimes were perpetrated in the middle of the day with extraordinary audacity, and in both cases the murderers have succeeded in baffling the efforts of the police to arrest them. On Monday week, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two well-dressed strangers went to a house in the Calle de la Independencia, at Madrid, and asked to see an apartment on the first floor, then unoccupied. The porter having shown the rooms, the men at once agreed to take them, and one of them went to fetch an upholsterer to agree about furnishing them, and in a few minutes returned with one. The tradesman, however, had no sooner entered the apartments than the two men fell on him with their daggers. The man's screams attracted a crowd of persons, but the murderers contrived to escape during the confusion, and when the police arrived they found the unfortunate upholsterer in the agonies of death.

On the very next day, about the same hour, three men called on the parish priest at Saragossa, named Moreno, whom they knew to have a large sum of money in his possession. They threatened him with instant death if he did not give it up. He refused, and raised an alarm, but the robbers stabbed him to the heart and fled. Another affair of a different but still more tragic character occurred in a village near Saragossa. A young and beautiful daughter of a wealthy hidalgo was about to be married to the son of a neighbor, when a young officer came to the village to pass a three months' furlough. He saw the young lady, was smitten with her charms, and declared himself her suitor. This so excited the jealousy of her intended that, happening to meet his rival after hearing mass, he began a quarrel which resulted in a challenge to settle their difference by a duel with knives. It came off the same evening, and, after continuing with the utmost fury for three-quarters of an hour, ended in the death of both combatants.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Election in Maryland—Letter of Governor Bradford—Reply of President Lincoln.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR BRADFORD TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS,
October 31, 1863.

To his Excellency, President Lincoln:

SIR: Rumors are to-day current, and they reach me in such a shape that I am bound to believe them, that detachments of soldiers are to be dispatched on Monday next to several of the counties of the State, with a view of being present at their polls on Wednesday next, the day of our State election. These troops are not residents of the State, and consequently are not sent for the purpose of voting; and, as there is no reason, in my opinion, to apprehend any riotous or violent proceedings at this election, the inference is unavoidable that these military detachments, if sent, are expected to exert some control or influence in that election. I am also informed that orders are to be issued from the military department, on Monday, presenting certain restrictions or qualifications on the right of suffrage—of what precise character I am not apprised—which the judges of election will be expected to observe. From my knowledge of your sentiments on these subjects, as expressed to Hon. R. Johnson, in my presence, on the 22d instant, as also disclosed in your letter of instructions to General Schofield, since published, in reference to the Missouri election, I cannot but think that the orders above referred to are without your personal knowledge; and I take the liberty of calling the subject to your attention, and invoke your interposition to countermand them. I cannot but feel that to suffer any military interference in the matter of our election, or to prescribe any test of oath to voters when all the candidates in the State—with the exception, perhaps, of two or three in one Congressional district, are all loyal men—would be justly obnoxious to the public sentiment of the State. There are other reasons why such proceedings would appear as an offensive discrimination against our State. Our citizens are aware that highly important elections have recently taken place in other States, without, it is believed, any such interference by the Government authorities; and, if votes by hundreds of thousands have been allowed to be cast there without objection, and with no limit upon the elective franchise other than the State laws prescribe, and where one, at least, of the candidates so supported was considered so hostile to the Government that for months past he has been banished from the country, certainly any such interference as between the loyal men now candidates in this State would, under such comparisons, be more justly objectionable, and finds nothing in the present condition of things here to justify it. I rely, therefore, upon your Excellency for such an order as will prevent it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
A. W. BRADFORD.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GOVERNOR BRADFORD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 2, 1863.

To his Excellency, A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: Yours of the 31st ult. was received yesterday about noon, and since then I have been giving most earnest attention to the subject matter of it. At my call General Schenck has attended, and he assures me it is almost certain that violence will be used at some of the voting places on election day, unless prevented by his provost guards. He says that at some of those places the Union voters will not attend at all or run a ticket, unless they have some assurance of protection. This makes the Missouri case of my action, in regard to which you express your approval.

The remaining point of your letter is a protest against any person offering to vote being put to any test not found in the laws of Maryland. This brings us to a difference between Missouri and Maryland. With the same reason in both States, Missouri has, by law, provided a test for the voter with reference to the present rebellion, while Maryland has not. For example, General Trimble, captured fighting us at Gettysburg, is, without recanting his treason, a legal voter by the laws of Maryland. Even General Schenck's order admits him to vote, if he recants upon oath. I think that is cheap enough. My order in Missouri, which you approve, and General Schenck's order here, reach precisely the same end. Each assures the right of voting to all loyal men, and whether a man is loyal each allows that man to fix by his own oath. Your suggestion that nearly all the candidates are loyal, I do not think quite meets the case. In this struggle for the nation's life I cannot so confidently rely on those whose election may have depended upon disloyal votes. Such men, when elected, may prove true, but such votes are given them in the expectation that they will prove false. Nor do I think that to keep the peace at the polls, and to prevent the persistently disloyal from voting, constitutes just cause of offence to Maryland. I think she has her own example for it. If I mistake not, it is precisely what General Dix did when your Excellency was elected Governor. I revoke the first of the three propositions in General Schenck's General Order No. 53, not that it is wrong in principle, but because the military being, of necessity, exclusive judges as to who shall be arrested, the provision is liable to abuse. For the revoked part I substitute the following:

That all provost marshals and other military officers do prevent all disturbance and violence at or about the polls, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person or persons whatsoever.

The other two propositions of the order I allow to stand. General Schenck is fully determined, and has my strict order besides, that all loyal men may vote, and vote for whom they please.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

GROVER'S THEATRE, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"Flowers of the Forest," "The Loan of a Lover."

To-night the charming Miss Western appears in two pieces, the first being the beautiful romantic drama of "Flowers of the Forest," and the last the capital farce of "The Loan of a Lover." In the former Miss Western enacts the part of *Cynthia*, the wild Gipsy girl, a part in which she created a great sensation here last season. The part of *Gertrude*, in "The Loan of a Lover," is one in which she always succeeds in delighting her audiences, sending them away with lightened hearts and cheerful countenances. The great versatile abilities of this talented actress will be fully brought into play by this bill.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE. Tenth street, near E.—"The Robbers."

"The Robbers," which is to be produced at Ford's New Theatre this evening, is the composition of Frederick Schiller, and was written at the early age of twenty-three. The performance of this first effort at dramatic composition placed him at once among the first authors of Germany, and deservedly so, for the language is bold, impassioned, and energetic, whilst the action and dramatic situation of the play are composed with exquisite dramatic skill. The best English translation from the original German is by Thompson. The present one is compiled by comparing the various translations, and has thus been adapted for representation on the American stage, where the performance of Mr. Booth as the hero has rendered it very popular.

The German drama, at least that portion of it transferred to the English stage, is not notorious for morality, yet in "The Robbers," however the evil example of a proud and noble nature, goaded to despair by fancied wrong, to the commission of crime, may tend to sap the foundations of a weak mind, virtuous only from circumstances, yet the terrible retribution which overtakes all the guilty actors in this play will certainly deter any but the most romantic from following the footsteps of De Moor and his companions.

Some of the situations of this play are among the best specimens of dramatic effect ever presented before an audience. They are not only powerfully interesting, but leave their traces indelibly fixed upon the memory long after the curtain shuts from view the actors in the mimic scene. Such is the lesson taught at the end of the second act, where not one among that robber band can be found to turn traitor to their chief. The pardon offered is flung with indignation in the face of the tempter, and placed in the muzzles of their muskets, as a wadding and a warning—"*Wur hund kein ist eelle den Hauptmann.*"

The sentence and the punishment of the unnatural son, Francis de Moor, are so terrible, yet so just, that it seems an expiation if not an atonement for crime. The poor, deceived, and wretched father is an object of pity, while Amelia, the pure, devoted, self-immolated victim of devoted love, excites at once our admiration and our grief for such a denouement, while the untimely fate of Charles de Moor causes many a deep-drawn sigh, that anything so noble should thus have been sacrificed—the force of circumstances almost excusing all his errors and his crimes.—*Star.*

CANTERBURY HALL, Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"Maniac Lover," Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES, Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—Pantomimes, Ballets, &c.

MEETING AT THE UNION LEAGUE ROOMS.—Last evening a meeting of the Union citizens was held at the League Rooms, on Ninth street, between D and E streets. The meeting was called to order about 7½ o'clock. The first speaker introduced was Judge Haten. He spoke, in substance, as follows:

Division, he said, was an utter impossibility, and unity, then, must follow. Every man who goes into a political organization can see the result to some extent.

Prejudice has continued, and ever has been the foundation of all the opposition which we now meet. The Democratic party had the power, with more favorable circumstances, than any party ever had. Now look at the result. All the power had gone away from the Union. I now introduce to you General Rodgers, of Tennessee.

He said: This scene puts me in mind of the Declaration of Independence. I have lived fifty years in Tennessee. I have learned my principles in early life. I don't think there is one in this audience who can say he ever was on the staff of General Jackson. I was. (Applause.) We had a mock election, and we had a regular election, in which Tennessee stated that she was Union, 80,000 majority. Some time afterwards, another election took place, when, if I had gone (I so understood afterwards) to vote the Union ticket, I should have been killed. I afterward learned that if I had voted the Union ticket I should have been killed. I escaped from my home by swimming the river in an awful night. I left last March a year, and never visited my home until a few months ago, when I stayed home from 4 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock, when I had to leave. The Union men are horribly treated. It is impossible to account for a man's sentiments while he is beset by the guerrillas on one side and by the Federal army on the other. The Union sentiment of Tennessee is sound and as good as can be. I have a great deal of affection for the Northern people for sending down their sons and brothers and fathers to defend my home. Some men have tried to talk me out of my sentiments, but they could not. The Democrats will sink this Government for their party. I want you to carry on this war until you rub them out and not leave a vestige of them. I can't forgive men who endeavor to destroy my country. I don't think there is any law in the Bible which asks us to forgive them. They are perfectly deranged. Tennessee is extremely anxious to come back to the Union. She wants you to send a force down there and help us. East Tennessee will vindicate her rights, and that gallantly, too. The guerrillas are constantly making depredations upon the Union people. If I had the will with these fellows I would settle their hash right off. I would shoot him. There is a sentiment in the South which is becoming more popular every day, and that is the cause of the difficulty. I think nearly every man would vote against slavery in the South. They don't want niggers. They are an incubus upon them. A great many Union men in Tennessee were very unwilling that such a war should ever have occurred. The majority of the leading men in the city of Memphis disapproved of the affairs which led to this war. I believe Tennessee is as sound as it ever was; and we will maintain our opinion right or wrong.

They think no more of shooting a man than they do of anything else. Every man who is supposed to have the least Union sentiments is killed with great barbarity. We have the most complete, effectual, and good Government that ever was. There is no protection of life or property in the South. There are a great many persons who sympathise with the South outwardly, but have strong Union feelings. We have everything in Tennessee that I could desire. We have a fine healthy climate, good productions, and everything else. I want to bring my family away from Tennessee. I don't want them to be away among Copperheads. I am as much afraid of Copperheads as I am of rattlesnakes. I am glad to be with you. I thank you for your attention.

Mr. Brown, the superintendent of the hall, here came upon the stand and read a telegram from New York, stating that large Union majorities were indicated throughout both the city and State.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting; also Dr. Walker, who gave some illustrations relative to the battle of Chattanooga.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union, and the success of the ticket, from present indications, in New York and Massachusetts.

THE LATE C. T. SMEED.—The citizens of Iowa in this city held a meeting in the rotunda of the Patent Office building, on Monday evening, at which the following resolutions, introduced by L. D. Ingersoll, Esq., were adopted:

Whereas, we have learned with great pain and sorrow that our [illegible]-citizen, C. Tarbox Smeed, of Bremer [illegible] in the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, has destroyed his own life by drowning; therefore,

Resolved, That our long acquaintance with him, and our thorough knowledge of [illegible], intelligence, unquestioned integrity, exalted moral principle, and correct habits, lead us to the firm conviction that he could not have committed this melancholy act except whilst under the influence of mental aberration.

Resolved, That, so believing, we cannot condemn, but must forever lament his last act on earth.

Resolved, That we shall forever cherish the memory of his many amiable and excellent qualities of head and heart—his unerring judgment in political questions, his just estimate of public men, his charity, his devoted love of country and of all men, his respect for virtue in public and private station, his personal integrity, his enduring friendship for everything good and pure, his honest hatred for all things bad, his singular candor, his not polished but sincere manners.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely sympathise with his agonized wife in her sudden and dreadful bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to her, as a token of our sympathy, and be furnished to the press of the city, and the journals of our and his beloved State.

Resolved, That, in respect for the memory of C. Tarbox Smeed, the citizens of Iowa, now sojourning at the National Capital, will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

During the pendency of these resolutions appropriate remarks were made by a number of gentlemen, whose intimacy with the deceased led them to know his many good qualities.

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR,
President Iowa Association.

E. H. TALBOTT, Corresponding Secretary.

ARRESTED AT THE DEPOT.—Two deserters, named Charles Happ, of the 68th New York regiment, and William Johnson, of the 3d Maine regiment, were arrested yesterday by the squad of Captain Dolan at the Baltimore depot. They were turned over to Captain Scheetz. They were endeavoring to effect their escape North.

FARMS OCCUPIED BY SOLDIERS.—It is known that it has been found necessary by the military to occupy, to some extent, farms and lands in the county of Washington, near the city, which, in some cases, works loss to the owners, for the time being at least. The farms of Mrs. Isherwood and John A. Bartroff have been in this category, and they therefore petitioned the Levy Court for the county that they be relieved from the paying of taxes on their farms, since their land has not yielded any crops since the occupation of them by the soldiers. The following resolution, based on the petition, was adopted by the Levy Court at its last meeting:

Resolved, That the collector of taxes be instructed to postpone the collection of the county tax for the present year assessed against the farms of M. Isherwood and John A. Bartroff; and that this court will, upon the production of satisfactory proof in similar cases, grant a like postponement.

The court also adopted a resolution instructing R. R. Crawford, the attorney of the court, to institute proceedings for the recovery of such fines as have been imposed in the District for forcible entry and detainer, and to retire all such fines as may hereafter be imposed.

THE WORKMEN'S STRIKE AT THE TREASURY.—The committee appointed by the workmen on the Treasury extension, who struck against the action of Mr. Rogers, the chief architect of the improvement, waited upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and presented their memorial of grievances. Mr. Chase listened to their statement with his usual urbanity, and then stated that this was an unusual mode to adopt to obtain the opinion of the head of the department relative to the justice of the appeal made to him for redress. Mr. Chase requested the committee to advise the mechanics and laborers to go to work, and trust to him that full, fair and complete justice should be done to them.

The committee, after some mutual interchange of opinion, agreed to report to the workmen in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary, and the employés resumed work yesterday at one o'clock, and worked faithfully until the close of the day.

COWARDLY AND BRUTAL ACT.—Yesterday morning as a colored man, in the employ of Dr. Stevens, of the county, was driving a load of potatoes to the city market, he was brutally assaulted near the Bladensburg road toll-gate by three white men, (unknown,) who, after maltreating him in a shocking manner, shot him through the right side, and left him lying in a helpless condition on the road. Some colored acquaintance discovered him in this sad condition, and immediately summoned the assistance of the police. Officer Benson was soon upon the ground, and had the injured man conveyed to the Fourth ward station-house, where every attention was rendered him. His wounds were dressed by a physician and he conveyed to the contraband camp on Fourteenth street. The perpetrators of this cold blooded act of villainy have thus far escaped detection and arrest.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS.—During the past month there were twenty-one suits, eight of which were for the recovery of possession of property, entered in the clerk's office of the county court of this county.

During the same time, there were issued from the clerk's office of the county court twenty-three marriage licenses, three more than for any previous month during the year.

King street, the main thoroughfare of the city, is to be repaved, sealed proposals to be received at the headquarters of the military governor.

The office of the clerk of the county court has been removed to the basement room in the southwest corner of the court-house building.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—WHERE WERE THE POLICE?—As Mr. Benjamin Conkling, on Saturday night, was going from Willard's Hotel to his boarding-house, in the neighborhood of H street and Ninth street, he was knocked down, somewhere in the neighborhood of Thirteenth street, cut badly in the head, robbed of a gold watch and $150 in money, and left insensible on the side walk. This occurred about 11 o'clock at night, and he lay upon the pavement until 3½ o'clock on Sunday morning, when, coming to his senses, he contrived to reach his home. How came he to lay there so long without being discovered by the police?

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE OLD CAPITOL.—Late on Monday night two prisoners confined in the Old Capitol prison succeeded in making their escape through a window. Their names are Walton and Hudgins—one a rebel deserter and the other a substitute deserter. They escaped as far as Bladensburg, where they were discovered by the guard and ordered to halt. The latter not doing so immediately was fired upon and struck in the right leg, which rendered amputation necessary. The prisoners crept through the bars of one of the windows, and thus eluded the vigilance of the guard. The wounded man will probably recover.

COMMITTED TO THE OLD CAPITOL.—Thirteen prisoners of war, from the Army of the Potomac, including several officers, arrived in this city, and, by order of Provost Marshal Todd, were committed to the Old Capitol. William Colyer, of the 40th Pennsylvania; Josiah Smith, 14th New Jersey; Alfred Smith, 119th Pennsylvania; James Rogers, 14th Pennsylvania; and C. F. Millers, of the 40th Pennsylvania, were also committed to the Old Capitol by Captain Todd. They are under sentence of court martial.

PROF. WOLOWSKI, the celebrated teacher of vocal and instrumental music, leaves this morning for a week's professional trip to New York and Boston, where he has engagements with the most distinguished musical artists in America. He expects to return by the middle of next week, and in the meantime any who may desire to engage places in his next course of lessons will do well to leave their names at his residence.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—J. C. McGuire & Co., auctioneers, sold, on Monday afternoon, the fine large dwelling on F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, belonging to the estate of the late P. G. Johnson, for $9,533; purchaser, T. W. Johnson. The lot fronts 27 feet, the building occupying the whole width.

FIRE.—Yesterday Officer Berkley discovered a fire issuing from the rear of Mr. Wood's premises, on Ninth street east and E street south. For a while the entire building was threatened with destruction, but by the prompt action of the officer the fire was suppressed before much damage was done.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the citizens of Iowa, residents in the city, on Monday evening, resolutions of respect were adopted relative to the death by drowning of Mr. C. T. Smeed. They lamented the sad death of the deceased, and expressed sympathy with his family.

TOOK THE OATH.—Henry Boyd, of Wilson county, Va., was released from the Old Capitol prison yesterday upon taking the oath. George Petty, a citizen of Prince William county, who voluntarily gave himself up, was also released by Captain Todd upon taking the oath of allegiance.

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of the premises of Mr. Wood, on Ninth street east and E street south. It originated in a woodpile, and at one time threatened a serious conflagration, but it was put out without much damage to the building. Loss trifling.

PRIZE STEAMER SOLD.—The prize steamer Diamond has been sold by Messrs. Wall & Co., auctioneers, to Mr. Thomas Clyde of Philadelphia, for sixteen thousand dollars, at a public sale. The price obtained was quite low, although the bidding was quite spirited.

SENT IN FROM THE ARMY.—Two newsboys, named Daniel and David Palvey, were sent in from the Army of the Potomac yesterday. They are charged with selling to substitutes the passes which had been provided them.

ARRIVED.—Last evening nine companies of invalids, under the command of Colonel Gill, arrived in this city. They are to do provost duty in our city. They came from Philadelphia.

RECOVERING.—The brakesman on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who was run over by the cars on last Thursday, is convalescent. Both his legs have been amputated.

PERSONAL.—Among the guests at the Metropolitan, we notice Hon. James R. Morris, member of Congress elect from Ohio, and Hon. E. Owen Parry, of Pennsylvania, at Willard's.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.—Captain E. T. Tiers, of the 157th Pennsylvania regiment, recently tried before a general court-martial, has been honorably acquitted and returned to duty.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—John Doring was yesterday compelled to pay over to the Corporation a fine of $20 55 for a violation of the liquor license law.

RELIEVED.—The 157th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers have been relieved from duty in this city, and left for active operations in the field yesterday.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—For the commission of the above offence Justice Ferguson yesterday fined Christopher Garrett $20 68.

FOURTEEN conscripts for the 14th New Hampshire regiment arrived in this city yesterday.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—Justice OLIN.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY IN RELATION TO A PENITENTIARY AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION—REMARKS OF THE PRESIDING JUSTICE—SENTENCES, ETC.

In this court, yesterday morning, the Grand Jury came down from their room and made the following presentment, announcing, at the same time, that they had got through with all the business brought before them:

To the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

We, the undersigned, members of the Grand Inquest of the county of Washington for the District of Columbia, having completed the duties assigned to us for the present term by your Honors, beg leave, most respectfully, to call the attention of your Honors to the following matters of great public interest:

First. We recommend the erection of a suitable penitentiary in the District of Columbia. We consider such an institution important to the cause of justice and the best interests of the whole community.

Second, we recommend that a house of correction be established in the District of Columbia. In the discharge of our duties as Grand Jurors we have frequently been at a loss to know what disposition should be made of juvenile offenders. In many instances we have felt that we could not, consistently with the public interests, permit them to go at large, and it caused us great pain to see them incarcerated in the common jail with felons, where their hearts are hardened and their morals corrupted. The importance of this suggestion must commend itself to the heart and judgment of every Christian and philanthropist.

It affords us great pleasure to state that the District Attorney agrees with us in the propriety of these suggestions.

As loyal citizens, proud of our country and its institutions, we earnestly request your honors to urge upon the National Legislature, the very body to whom we can apply for relief, the importance of making these reforms in the Federal Capital.

W. WILSON, Foreman,
with all the other Grand Jurors.

In view of this presentment, Justice Olin addressed the Grand Jury, as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to state, gentlemen of the jury, that the court will zealously coöperate with you in any effort to secure the peace and advance the welfare of this city, as set forth in your presentment. The necessity of the adoption of measures, such as you recommend, is very manifest, and is illustrated every day in our experience in this court. It is difficult to conceive how great might be the beneficial results attained by an expenditure of a few thousand dollars in this manner.

I will only add, gentlemen, that you are entitled to the thanks of the court, and I am certain they are due from the whole community, to you, for the zealous, efficient, and fearless discharge of your duty. Nothing has given me more pleasure, since I have had the honor to sit on the bench here than to witness with what intelligent and hearty coöperation the good people of this District readily enter into every desirable reform in the enforcement of the law.

The justices expressed his hearty thanks to the jurors, and then discharged them for the remainder of the term.

Anthony Simms, colored, was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill John C. Conway, colored. The evidence showed that Simms entered the barber-shop of Conway, on the Island, and, having some difficulty about the alleged theft of a razor, Simms seized another razor and cut Conway on the back of the head and shoulders. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for three years at hard labor in the Albany penitentiary. In another case against Simms, for petty larceny, a *nolle pros.* was entered.

Sarah Zedwick (colored) was convicted of petty larceny, and sentenced to jail for fifteen days.

Richard Melville was tried for grand larceny in stealing $20 in gold and Treasury notes from Mary A. Murphy; verdict guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany penitentiary for three years.

Charles Seymour, a young mulatto man, sergeant of company A, 1st United States colored regiment, was tried for grand larceny in stealing $11 in Treasury notes from Franklin Smith. The evidence showed that the two, with others, had been to a colored ball, and retired to bed together that night. Smith missed his money in the morning, and it was found in the prisoner's shoe; verdict guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany penitentiary.

John Henry (colored) was tried for grand larceny in stealing a $20 Treasury note from Captain W. H. Hill; verdict guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany penitentiary.

The trial of ex-Major Burtnetts and Maude Roberts, indicted for keeping a bawdy-house at the corner of D and Thirteenth streets, was set for to-day. It is understood that the Grand Jury have found five or six other indictments for the keeping of bawdy-houses.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Justice Cartter.*—This court met yesterday in special term for the trial of jury causes, according to appointment. The jurors were present and answered to their names, as follows:

H. Polkinhorn, W. H. Barnacle, R. H. Barnes, L. F. Perry, B. H. Stelsmets, W. H. Stanford, Joseph Espin, T. J. Davis, J. B. Turton, John Bylos, H. Newman, R. J. Brall, J. C. Cook, G. E. Gillard, Asa Whitney, H. B. Curtis, H. Queen, Joseph Fry, G. T. Stewart, Geo. Gray, C. Mills, R. W. Brown, W. Knowles, Jr., J. C. Bartlett, C. Myers, Joshua Bank.

The clerk, R. J. Meigs, Esq., proceeded to call the docket made up at January term, 1863, comprising all the old cases in which notice has not yet been given by counsel, under the present law, for trial, and went as far as No. 72, and then called in part also the Appeal docket.

No cases being ready for the jury, they were discharged for the day.

In the Appeal docket, in No. 35, James A. Wise vs. Augustus Block, judgment was confessed for the amount of two notes; and in No. 13, George W. Jones and H. R. Robbins vs. Matthew T. Atley, judgment in favor of Atley for $50 and costs was reversed.

The court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

ORPHANS' COURT—*Judge Purcell.*—Margaret McNamara was appointed guardian to Mary C. McNamara, (born 19th of March, 1853,) orphan of Martin McNamara.

Mary Elizabeth Conrad took out letters of administration, will annexed, on the personal estate of Michael H. Conrad, and was appointed guardian to Mary Catharine Conrad, (born September 23, 1852.)

Stock and Money Market.

To Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market in this city yesterday:

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
US coup 6's of '81	108¼	108¾	U S 1yr cfs	98¾	98⅞
do 6's registered	...	...	Am Gold coin	141	...
do 7 3-10 Tr Ns	107	107½	Certificate Checks	99¾	...

New York, November 3.

FIRST BOARD.

U S Coupons	108¾	U S Certif. (new)	98¾
U S 7 3-10	107½	Gold	146⅝

SECOND BOARD.

U S Coupons	108¾	U S Certif. (new)	98⅞
U S 7 3-10	107½	Gold	146¾

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

O G de Garmendia, Balt	N B Lord, 2d N Y cav
J B Priston, 2d N Y cav	J B Montgomery, Wash
W A Baker, Balt	W H Cummings, U S A
C King, Balt	J Wallace, Md
D Cox, Md	M Lossure, N Y
W R Ellis, Phila	Mr & Mrs A C Barnes, Iowa
J G Rich, Balt	A D Capron, U S A
C Thomas, 2d Army corps	J O Wyman, Alex
T F Lindsay, U S A	Judge Brent & fam, Md
G A Allen, N Y	R M Steens, Va
L J Kiehl, Wash	J M Wheeler, N Y
J P Hutchison, U S A	W Leuther, Penna
J R Louther, Penna	G Olney & son, N Y
G H Watkins, Penna	H E Fox, Penna
Hon J R Morris, Ohio	J Emmett, Penna
E D Mortimer, St Paul	W Warfield, Md
L D Greene, N Y	F E Bass, D C
J W Currin, Mass	A G Cell, 15th Vt cav
J M Haines, N Y	A Harrison, N Y
J G Edge, Jersey City	E Olcott, Jr, Jersey City
A Plank, N Y	C Ewen, U S A
C E Rogers, Balt	W O Liebheim, Balt
F Simmonds, Balt	L Levering, Balt
W H H Widner, Penna	Capt J M Jones, D C
Lt D Clagett, 1st Md cav	N Emmart, Balt
J F Hall, U S A	P H Ellis, U S A
R B B Chew, Md	J M Hoover, Indiana
N B Roberts, U S A	G Stevens, 4th Ohio
H F Smith, Balt	J H De Forrest, 2d A corps
W Farrell, 2d Army corps	E Ball, Md
Capt W H Cunningham, USA	Dr Haviland, U S A
W P Tillery, Md	Maj Turner, D C
Lt Brown, U S A	J Thomson, Alex
J Smith, Wash	W P Kimball, Balt
G W Nelson, D C	J Boyer, Wash

NATIONAL HOTEL.

J N Inskeep, Ohio	W B Morgan, Virginia
J H Cook & w, Surg Dept	Geo Stone, D C
C S Ragen, D C	C C O'Neil, Baltimore
Capt Thompson & w, U S A	Capt Oldham & w, U S A
Lieut H D Moody, U S A	Jno McManus, Phila
K L Harwood, Phila	G C Ellencott, Phila
R J Kraye, U S A	J Francis, New York
J L Wicks, Baltimore	L J Short & w, Phila
E Wallis, Vermont	Chas Delany, Phila
Mrs Malby & son, Cali	D P Bossier, Phila
Maj Brodhead, U S A	Dr J W Mcoor, N H
B L Chamberlain, Ill	B H Hall, Vermont
T D Smith, U S A	E B Mitchell, Conn
Capt R S Johnson, U S A	T M Wellows, N J
E M Frayhow, New York	E H Hyde, New York
A Houston, N Y Herald	Sam Townsend, Del
Jno Townsend, Del	G S Vanderburgh, N Y
S V Tottren, New York	Theo Quick, New York
Isaac N Teed, New York	Oscar Knapp, New York
R J Morse, Vermont	F W Jones, U S A
C M Haner, Baltimore	M J B Sargent, Vermont
J C D Rice, U S N	Lieut W Knox, U S A
G W Waldron, U S A	L C Baxter, Washington
G L Foster, U S A	Dr R B Snodon, D C
B F McGarr, Baltimore	B L Morris, Maryland
A J Bennington, Mich	P G Gardner, U S A
W F Rhoades, U S A	R E Samson, Alex
T E Samson, Alex	Jas Patterson, Phila
Chas Ripley, New York	C T Barout, Phila
W H Thomas, Phila	Mrs Mary Bond, N J
G E Wheaton, New York	

WILLARD'S HOTEL.

B Gates, Ohio	J M Butler & lady
W F Poice & wife, Phila	R Gray, N Y
T B Eaton & wife, Del	J Garrard, Va
J W Morris, N Y	H J O Parry, Penna
Lt A M Bowen, U S A	W Tyler & lady, Md
Col Karye, U S A	J F Kindred, N Y
J G Robinson, N Y	P L Reybold, Del
G W Tobias, Phila	V A Yorke, N Y
E Mitchell, N Y	S H Houston, N Y
Miss F A Sockrow, N Y	R D Cary, Phila
Lt B H Lowry, U S A	B Noe, New York
I O Nee, N Y	L Blodgett, Phila
R M Wyckoff, N Y	Mrs Col Karge & son, N J
Mr Baldwin	D J Morrill, Penna
G W Barnes, Phila	J N Lears, N Y
Surg W A McCulley, U S A	G B Burton
C H Soul, U S A	Col S M Bailey, 8th Penna
G L Baker, Phila	S Morris, Conn
C S Fithian, N J	J D Stevenson, N Y
J A Green, Baltimore	J Wright, Baltimore
Mrs Glassform, Baltimore	W G Ray, N Y
Miss Ray, N Y	Miss Pace, N Y
W H Koonz, N Y	Mrs P A Wall, N Y
Maj J Biddle, U S A	A A McGoffry, U S A
J G Osterhous, N Y	R P Jacobs & wife, Mass
H Jackson & lady, Mass	L F Russell, Boston
A L Money, Cincinnati	T G Mitchell, Cincinnati
W Constable, Md	A V B Lockrow, Albany

AVENUE HOUSE.

Geo Warrington, N J	Capt E A Hamilton, U S A
J A Ward, Taberg	R A Wallace, Philada
Miss H Hanway, Balto	Miss M Mateo, Balto
Mrs H McGaw, do	G V Keen, do
R Henshaw, U S A	A Dolloym & son, Balto
A W K Andrews, U S A	W A Pettit & ly, N J
Jas A Christian & ly, Wash	O Beckman, Jr, N J
L S Bragaw, N Y	Lt L G Small, Md
Capt A W Briggs, Md	A J Mason, Vt
G A Mundarff, Penna	Charles H Potter, R I
Chas Townsend, U S A	Chas Stark, 126th N Y
J Smith Brown, N Y	Sergt C H Coon, Ohio
Chas W Farnham, Alex	C B Paul, Jr, Ft Slocum
Hon J Thorington, Iowa	N H Eddy, Vt
Jas Wallace, A of P	G W Baldwin, Dist Col
Jas M Roberts, Wash	F Gudgin, Wash
Chas Foley, A of P	G W Hall, do
Jas Carmody, U S A	G V Keen, Md
B H Campbell, Md	Mrs D Brekman, Taberg
C W Fannington, U S A	Jno Myers, N Y
Henry Baldwin, Penna	Miss Keen, N Y
M L Ostetner, Md	Wm Sherrill, Wash
Capt A Marshall, U S A	Jesper Conrad, do
S Emeroy, Wash	Pat Flynn, do

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

J H Cook, Surg Department	Mrs J H Cook, Surg Dept
Wm H Finn, U S A	A Drummond, Bangor
T S Drummond, Bangor	C E Hill, U S A
Wm F Bruster, U S A	C C Parkhurst, Pa
Geo P Osborn, U S A	E R Robinson, U S A
H R Daar, U S A	N Matthews, U S A
D E Hayward, U S A	A J Varten, Philadelphia
S Herrick, Philadelphia	S Lawson, Alexandria
J Slaan, Alexandria	H Y Gordon, Vermont
N Germain, Vermont	H R Baldwin, Vermont
S Darraw, New York	J Duncan, New York
R A Snooks, U S A	A J Babcock, N H
Mrs A J Babcock, N H	John Schmidt & wife, N Y
J Sherman, Vermont	C D Thompson, Vermont
J Schumacher, New York	Miss Sarah A James, Balto
Miss Annie Simonds, Balto	R O Howard, New York

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Capt B G Barney, U S A	Mrs H Burgler, Maine
Robert Throop, N Y	G H Randall, Penna
Robt G Thrift, Balto	Jno Bayard, Phila
B T Eckhart & la, Phila	Mrs Winton & da, Mass
Henry Morehouse, Conn	Hugh Denning, Penna
Wm Douglass, Penna	J Matur, do
Jas Jamieson, Washington	H S Sinclair, N Y
N Dougherty, Phila	Edwin Howard, Phila
Jno D Dolan, U S A	J Davis, Jr, Virginia
John Henry, Cuba	Saml Bailey, Cuba
Stephen De Gazas, Cuba	W H Finn, 15th N Y Eng
Andrew Tracy, N Y	C H Crawford, U S A
H C Allen, U S A	Jno M Zulick, U S N
Isaac S Drake, Maine	Jas R B Drake, N Y
Benj Opdyke, Penna	G S McCabe & la, City

KIRKWOOD HOUSE.

Edwin N Crane, N Y	H W Martin, Washington
E M Shield, Cincinnati	Lt William Kimple, U S A
Mr Browne, D C	C C Blake, Mass
Edw Cordell, D C	W M Foster, Ohio
T N Patterson, Baltimore	Lt C Whitmayer, Ohio
Dan Myers, Jersey City	Mrs C L Lamon, Philada
O J Walker, Kentucky	A R Stone, New York
W Hollister, Ohio	Richard H Charles, Va
S L McCanby, N J	John F King, Penn
Armon D Trimble	M D Hill, U S Army
Lt B S Fitch, U S Army	

MARKHAM'S HOTEL.

H Lewis, New York	L Owens, Dist Col
Geo H Covode, U S A	H O Hiser, New York
G H Higbee, U S A	Lt Holley, U S A
G Merriman, U S A	Matthew Lewis, Phila
H H Hurce, U S A	W Grover, New York
Dt Caldwell, U S A	Lt Haskins, U S A
Capt Moffitt, U S A	N B Moulton, Ohio
John D Owen, N Y	M Wilber, New York

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

T J Peen, 16th Pa cav	J G Callio, Penna
H D Ror, Penna	Lt J H Smith, 13th N Y cav
C Boyce, N Y	J Spinning, N Y
E O Williams, N Y	H W Taylor, Va
J Odenkirk, Penna	Geo Ketner, Penna
J M Faltz, Virginia	Lt J H Remsey, Virginia
Henry Caras, Penna	Lt H P Jones, Penna
Mrs H P Jones, Penna	

CLARENDON HOTEL.

Edward Parsons, Baltimore	Henry McGown, Baltimore
Rufus Parsons, Baltimore	Mrs Cohen, Philada
J Taylor, D C	Dr Geo Hex, Baltimore
S H Forney, U S Army	Mrs Zimmerman, Philada
Lt C Darent, D C	Mrs Nelson, Baltimore
S W Wardis, D C	J Jenks & wife, Alex
J F Mosher, U S Army	J Bacon, Alexandria
S F Fisher, Massachusetts	G Wiest, U S Army
P Winter, U S Army	S S Patton, U S Army
J Wallace, U S Army	J G Hills, U S Army
R M Goodell, New York	Harry Lee & wf, Mass
H C Bullings, Indiana	James G Gifford, Penn
Rev James Hesson, N Y	J Harris, New York
N O'Donnell, New York	Captain Hall, U S Army
Mrs O'Donnell, N Y	W H Bennett, U S Army
Miss Jane O'Donnell, N Y	

EBBITT HOUSE.

J H Wood, U S A	J J Van Schaack, West Va
Alfred Herrison, Dist Col	Lieut King, N Y vols
W W Quimby, U S A	J B Spence, New York
P Jackson, Rhode Island	P Ridley, Rhode Island
J W McHarg, Albany	W H Wurzel, Penn
A S Case, New York	E V Jewell, New York
Chas K Laser, U S A	F H Sherman, New York
Col J A Gallagher, Penn cav	Lieut G W Carr, U S A
David Flynn, Dist Col	E H Rider, Alexandria
Capt E M Buchanan, U S A	Lieut E S Smith, U S A
Capt L F Lyttle, U S A	J Van Ingen, Army Potomac
Frank Moore, Virginia	Capt Fred Jones, U S A
O B Rusk, Ohio	D A Dwight, New York

OFFICIAL.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that M. E. Rodrigues has been appointed Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco, California, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations, in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State. no4-1t

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., October 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 32.

The commanding General's attention has been called to the number of regiments and posts without Chaplains. As this state of things is the result of choice or indifference, it may be regarded as evidence that the volunteers have retrograded from the high moral standard which they maintained and prized at their Northern homes. It is a sad and humiliating reflection, that many of our gallant soldiers in the most malarious State of the Union are deprived of ministerial advice and consolation, and have not even the hope of Christian burial. These things ought not so to be. They are repugnant to all the instincts and feelings of the American people.

The 3d Article of War reads: "It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service." Congress and the President have made the amplest provision for carrying out the objects of the article, by providing Chaplains for hospitals and regiments.

By command of Major General Peck.
BENJ. B. FOSTER,
no4 1t Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1863.

General Orders No. 23.

All commissioned officers in the city of Washington, D. C., under medical treatment, are hereby ordered to wear the uniform of the United States service, according to their grade.

By command of Brigadier General Martindale.
JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
au27-tf Assistant Adjutant General.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR COUGHS OF ALL KINDS, THE STANDARD remedy is
DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,
aided, when the trouble arises from the stomach, by Jayne's Sanative Pills.
For sale at NAIRN'S, on Pennsylvania avenue, and by apothecaries generally.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain-top, distant valleys, and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept 16, 1863.

"* * * * I have been in the army hospitals for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * C. H. FLAUTE."

SOUTH WARSAW, O., July 28, 1863.

"* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your bitters. * * * EDWARD WOUNALL."

The following is from the Matron of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, August 2, 1863.

"DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters has been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * * * Respectfully,
MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., 251 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
oc9-fmwtm 202 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation and sure to remove all irregularities. Painful menstruations, REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, stating when they should NOT BE USED, with each box. Price $1.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York City.
Sold by C. C. FORD,
292 Pennsylvania avenue,
se14-mwf3m And all Druggists.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black or Natural Brown*, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. fe23-dly

NOTICE.—WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., January 25th, 1863.—In consequence of the pressure of business at the War Department passes for citizens to visit the army of the Potomac will be given at the office of LIEUT. COL. CONRAD, 193 Pennsylvania avenue, above Nineteenth street. ja26

HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, DISORDERED STOMACHS.
A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY IS
DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.
For sale at NAIRN'S, on Pennsylvania avenue, and by apothecaries generally. no4-12t

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. jy1-tf

OPERA GLASSES and FIELD GLASSES.—Just received, the finest assortment ever offered in this city, by FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS, 244 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and 288 Pennsylvania avenue, under the National Hotel.

PEBBLE and PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, correctly suited to every eye-sight. *COMPASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, THERMOMETERS, CARTES DE VISITE,* and *STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,* &c., in great variety and at the lowest prices. au28-lly

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on disease, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. oc13-3m*

A WORD OF ADVICE.—Those who have been doctoring for weeks and months without obtaining relief, should consult Dr. Fishblatt, whose office is at No. 421 E street, corner of Eighth street, and be radically cured. Twenty-five years' experience has established Dr. Fishblatt's reputation as a physician. Recent cases cured in a few days. Charges moderate.
DR. FISHBLATT, No. 421 E street,
no13-tf corner of Eighth st., opp. Gen. Post Office.

THE ONLY PLACE where you can purchase India Rubber Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, is at H. A. Hall's India Rubber Warehouse, 310 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also all kinds of Rubber Goods beautifully repaired at short notice. jy19-d&3tf

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S celebrated "Bank" Gold Pens.
Gold and Silver PENCILS.
NEW STYLES.
Sold by Jewelers
my30-d&56m and Stationers.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

DABNEY.—On Monday, November 2, T. Oscar Dabney, infant son of Thomas S. and Virginia H. Dabney, aged one year and two months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. R. Sears, on H, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MASONIC.—COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 15.—This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, November 4, 1863, being the Stated Annual Communication, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing Masonic year, Companions will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.
By order of the M. E. H. P.
no4-1t* S. JNO THOMSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Whereas several parties in this city are soliciting orders for Cement and Gravel Roofs, purporting to be our agents, we caution the public from employing them in our name, as we have no agents, and warn all persons against trusting them on our account.
THE WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
Successors to J. F. Walker & Son,
Foot of Twenty-second street west.
H. C. WILSON, President.
Office—Louisiana avenue, next door to Bank of Washington. oc3-d&5lm*

WAR DEPARTMENT—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 21, 1863.—The Agents of the several States, who reside in this city, are requested to leave their address at this office, that they may be promptly communicated with if necessary.
L. THOMAS,
mh23-tf Adjutant General.

CHRONICLE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of job printing, from a visiting card to a large poster. We have recently received a large stock of job type, from the best foundries of Philadelphia and New York, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality." se2-tf

OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY, 344 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Seventh street Washington, D. C. je19-tf

OHIO SOLDIERS are warned against applying for transportation elsewhere than to Captain Curtiss, Acting Quartermaster, 209 G street, or to the undersigned, particularly are they warned against a ticket office of the Sanitary Commission at Pay Department of discharged soldiers on New York avenue.
JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent, corner of
jy19-tf Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT General's Office, Washington, February 18th, 1863.
SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 82.
1. Hereafter all passes to visit the army of the Potomac, by whatever authority granted, must be countersigned by Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Conrad, A. D. C., before they will be recognized as valid.
By order of the Secretary of War:
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
Colonel Conrad's office No. 193 Pennsylvania avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. fe19-tf

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY STATE AGENT.—GARDINER TUFTS. Room No. 4 Washington Building, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. jy22-tf

WANTS.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—An active, industrious, middle-aged man desires to be employed in any respectable wholesale or retail business. Employment more an object than salary. Best references given. Apply personally or by letter, for two days, to F., at New York Hotel, corner Seventh and E sts. no1-2t*

A Young LADY, lately from New York, would like to take a few pupils in Music. Beginners preferred. Terms moderate. Address J. J., Washington Post Office. no4-1t*

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—Must be smart, active, and industrious, with undoubted recommendations. Apply at Pension Bounty Office, corner Fifteenth and F streets, room No. 1. no3-2t*

WANTED—Copies of the "Chronicle," dated May 1st, 9th, and August 8th. A liberal price will be paid for them at this office. oc7-d&3tf

TWO first-class Cooks Wanted at 495 Seventh street. Reference required. oc29-6t*

WANTED.—A person who understands farming and gardening can hear of a good situation by addressing Box 199 City Post Office. To one thoroughly qualified liberal wages will be paid. A married man without children preferred. Best of reference required. [Star.] oc13 tf

WANTED—At the Treasury Extension twenty CARPENTERS. To good workmen will be given and steady work. Apply at the office of Construction, Treasury Building.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
se25-tf Supervising Architect.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT—Two Parlors on first floor, two large Chambers on second floor, and two small Chambers on the third floor, all furnished, on F street, No. 274 near Thirteenth; or, the whole house, if needed. Inquire after 3 o'clock P. M. no4-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Two large, newly-furnished rooms, and one attic room. Also, Parlor and Chamber adjoining on first floor, for rent, at 418 Eighth street, between G and H; convenient to the Patent Office. Good reference required. no4 3t*

FOR SALE—The large Grocery, corner Eighth and L streets, fifteen years' standing, doing $100 a day, (retail,) five years' lease. Will sell stock and lease together or separate. Inquire on the premises. n4 3t*

FOR RENT—A first-class House, furnished, on K street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, opposite Franklin row. Inquire at the premises, No. 353, as above.
N. B.—The house contains about thirteen different apartments, and has gas and water in the building. Its proximity to executive departments would probably make it an object to a member of Congress. no3-3t*

FOR SALE.—Three of Phelan's best Marble-bed BILLIARD TABLES. Apply at A. LA TRUITTE'S Livery Stables, Nineteenth street, above Pennsylvania avenue. no3 3t

STORE AND STOCK OF A RETAIL CIGAR STORE, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, for sale. A good situation for any business. Inquire at 408 Eleventh street, east side. oc31-5t

FOR RENT—A Furnished Room for a Single Gentleman, on the second floor of a house occupied by a Northern family, not one minute's walk from the Seventh-street cars. Inquire at No. 350, east side of Eighth street, third door south of N. oc28 wfa*

THE PROPRIETOR of the CLARENDON HOTEL has rented the large and desirably-located house, No. 458 G street, opposite the Patent Office. The house has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and is now ready for immediate occupancy. The rooms will be rented either singly or in suits, without board, or, if desired, meals can be taken at the hotel. For particulars, &c., apply at the office of the Clarendon Hotel. oc31-tf

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, will continue till WEDNESDAY, November 4, and will positively close on that evening. All articles on hand will be disposed of at great sacrifice. no3-2t

CUBA CIGARS.—Cigars from 1,000 to 47,000, of Jigunal tobacco, for sale at a low price. Apply to JOSE PICATO HIJO,
no4-6t* 418 Twelfth street, between G and H sts.

NATIONAL COURSE.
SECOND DAY,
WEDNESDAY, November 4, 1863,
TWO MILE HEATS,
ASSOCIATION PURSE—$400.
The entries for this day's purse are:
Mr Spencer's r g .... Ace of Diamonds
Dr Welden's b h imp .... Hillsborough
T G Moore's b h .... Panic
O G Hurck's b g .... Dixie
The race to come off at 3 o'clock. The horses to be on the track by half past 2.
A. MOFFATT,
no4-1t Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.—On THURSDAY, November the 12th, upon the premises, and at the hour of four o'clock P. M., we shall offer at public sale a valuable farm containing sixty three acres, more or less.

This property is situated about one mile and a half from Benning's Bridge, immediately on the Marlboro road, and is at present the residence of Francis N. Brent.

The improvements consist of a large and comfortable Cottage, Barn, Stables, Servants' Houses, &c. All the buildings are new and in first-rate condition.

Parties desiring a pleasant residence near Washington and a safe investment are invited to attend.

The Furniture and Personal Effects upon the place may be also had.

Terms: One half cash, and balance in 6 and 12 months.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no4 6t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

DESIRABLE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE in the vicinity of the War and Navy Departments.—On MONDAY Afternoon, November 9, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lot No. 1 and part of 2, in Square No. 173, fronting 75 feet on Seventeenth street, at the corner of north C street, and 108 feet on said C street, improved by a large Brick Dwelling House, containing ten rooms, and a large two story Brick Back Building, containing four large rooms; also, necessary out-buildings, being the property occupied by the late Capt. Thomas Carbery as his residence.

Title perfect.

Terms: One-third in cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Immediate possession given.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no4-5t Auctioneers.

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, FINE GROCERIES, HORSE AND WAGON, STORE FIXTURES, BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY MORNING, November 12, at 10 o'clock, at the store of A. M. Bininger & Co., Pennsylvania avenue, near Thirteenth street, we shall sell without reserve their extensive stock of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c., &c., comprising in part:

Lot of pipes Heidsieck Champagne, in pints and quarts
100 cases fine Brandies
2,000 dozen choice Rye and Bourbon Whiskey
100 cases best Gin
100 cases fine Sherries, Port, and Madeira
200 cases Contenac, Pauillac, and St Estephe Clarets
Large quantity of fancy style of Bottled Liquors
Lot of Cigars and Tobacco of assorted brands
Tea, Coffee, Spices, Pickles
Pickled Meats, Fish, Sauces
Superior Chilled Iron, Burglar-Proof Safe
Desks, Chairs, and Store Fixtures.
At 12 o'clock—
Excellent Horse, Express Wagon, and Harness.
Catalogue at sale.
Terms: cash.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no3-7t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Valuable Improved Property near the Navy-yard at Public Sale.—On THURSDAY, November 5, at 12 o'clock M., we shall sell, on the premises, part of Lot No. 5, in Square No. 879, fronting 100 feet on south I and 93 feet on Virginia avenue, between Seventh street east and the public space, and 40 feet on said public space, together with the improvements, consisting of one three-story and one two-story Brick Houses and one two-story Frame House, to be sold separately.

Terms cash.
Conveyances at the cost of purchasers.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no3-3t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

VERY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON NEW YORK AVENUE and North M street, between Fourth and Fifth sts.—On WEDNESDAY afternoon, November 4th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell, at public auction, the following desirable building lots, viz:

Half of lots 2 and 6, each fronting on New York avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets west.

Half of lots 18 and 20, each fronting on north M, between Fourth and Fifth streets west, and running back to a wide alley.

Part of lot No. 6, in square 518, fronting on North H, between Fourth and Fifth streets west.

Terms cash.
Conveyancing at cost of the purchaser.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
oc31-4t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SNUG BRICK HOUSE & LOT AT PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 6th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lot B, in Subdivision of Square No. 735, fronting 18 feet on North E street, between Second and Third streets east, and running back 103 feet; together with the improvements, consisting of a snug two-story Brick Dwelling House.

Terms: One-third in cash; the remainder in four and eight months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Possession given within two weeks from the sale.
Conveyances at cost of purchaser.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
oc31-6td [Star&Rep] Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

VERY VALUABLE FARM LANDS NEAR WASHINGTON AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, November 10, at 12 o'clock M., at the Auction Rooms of James C. McGuire, corner of Tenth and D streets, Washington City, I shall sell a valuable Farm, fronting on the Seventh-street and Rockville turnpike, and adjoining the country-seat of George W. Riggs, Esq., and opposite to Silver Springs, the residence of F. P. Blair, Esq. This tract has on it one of the best sites for a country residence within the vicinity of the city, and contains about 200 acres. If desired, this tract will be sold in lots of from 10 to 40 acres, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

That fine body of land known as the "Dobbin Farm," lying on both sides of Rock Creek, adjoining the residence of Judge Dunlop and the late Darius Clagett, containing 447 acres. This farm also has an abundance of Wood, and will be subdivided into convenient sized tracts.

A plat of both farms, with the proposed subdivisions, will be on exhibition at the counting-rooms of the auctioneers.

Terms at sale.
SALLY CARROLL,
Executrix of W. F. Carroll, deceased.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
oc21-wmftd Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SQUARE No 410 IN WASHINGTON CITY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated on the 9th day of July, filed and recorded in the land records of Washington county, District of Columbia, in Liber J. A. S., No. 157, folio 116 to 119, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, 1863, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., all of that valuable Square of ground numbered four hundred and ten (410) in the plan of said city, which is divided into sixteen original Lots, eight of them fronting each twenty-four feet ten inches on south D street, with a depth of ninety-nine feet to a fifteen-feet alley; and eight of them fronting each twenty four feet ten inches on a public square with a depth of one hundred feet to a fifteen-feet alley. The square fronts north on a public square, south upon south D street, east upon Eighth street, and west upon Ninth street.

The sale will be made by lots, commencing with Lot numbered one.

Terms of Sale: One-third in cash; one-third in six, and one-third in twelve months, for notes bearing interest. A deed in fee will be given and a deed of trust required for securing the deferred payments.

All conveyances and stamp taxes to be at the cost of the purchasers.

A payment of $25 on each lot will be required at the time of sale to prevent irresponsible bidding.

If the terms of sale are not complied with in three days from the day of sale, the Trustees reserve to themselves the right either to resell the property at any time within sixty days thereafter, at the risk, loss, and cost of the first purchaser or purchasers, upon giving notice of such intended sale ten days prior to the day of sale by advertisement to be inserted five times in the National Intelligencer newspaper, published in said city, or at the option of the Trustees, and without any notice whatever or to any one of such option to consider said first sale or sales rescinded.

By order of the Trustees.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
oc26-mw&d9t Auctioneers.

BY W. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS AT EDWIN GREEN'S CABINET MANUFACTORY, No. 180 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BETWEEN SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH STREETS.—On MONDAY, the 9th of November, at 9 o'clock, A. M., we will sell, by catalogue, until the whole stock of Cabinet Furniture, which is of Mr. Green's own manufacture, and of superior workmanship, and a large stock of Housefurnishing Goods are disposed of, Mr. Green intending to change his business. We name in part—

Handsome Rosewood Marble-top Etageres, with French Plate Glass
Rosewood Chamber Suites
Rosewood Suites of Parlor Furniture
Oak Chamber Suites and Oak Sideboards
Handsome Rosewood Dressing Bureaus
Rosewood Wardrobes, handsome
Walnut Dress Bureaus
Thirty Dress Bureaus
Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Arm and Easy Chairs
Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes
Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Rockers, Mirrors, Centre and Office Tables and Desks
Library Tables and Chairs, Saloon and Teapoy Tables
Walnut and Mahogany Bookcases
25 Painted Wardrobes
33 Curled Hair Mattresses
25 Shuck Mattrasses
20 dozen Cane-seat Chairs
Fancy Parlor Chairs, Mahogany and Walnut Side and Reception Chairs
Marble top Chamber Suites, Hat Racks
Marble-top Sideboards, Children's Chairs and Stools
Revolving Office Chairs, Cribs, Bedsteads, a great variety
Refreshment Tables and Washstands
Extension and Mahogany Dining Tables
Stoves
French China Sevres Tea Sets, 37 and 38 pieces
French China Dinner Sets
Cut Glass Wine Tumblers, and Fruits
Plain and Gilt French China
Large quantity Wines and Water Bottles
Fancy China Vases, Card Baskets, and China Toys, Motto Cups
4 dozen Tete-a-Tete Castors, different kinds, with many other Goods not here named.

Also, 2 beautiful 7-octave rosewood iron frame Pianos, warranted in every particular.

Two good second-hand Pianos, Stools and Covers.

Terms: All sums under $50 cash; over that amount a credit of 30, 60, and 90 days, for approved endorsed notes, bearing interest.

The building is for rent or lease. Inquire of the Auctioneer.

The attention of the trade is invited to this sale.

The Goods will be open for inspection, and catalogues ready, on the Thursday previous to the sale.
WM. L. WALL & CO.,
oc 25-td Auctioneers.

CAVALRY BUREAU.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1863.

On the First and Third Wednesdays, 4th and 18th of November, will be sold at public auction, at the Cavalry Depot, at Giesboro Point, near this city, a large lot of
CAVALRY HORSES,
condemned as unfit for public service.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
oc30-td Cavalry Bureau.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S THEATRE.
Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER........DIRECTOR.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS
Of the favorite young American actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

A MAMMOTH BILL TO-NIGHT.
LUCILLE WESTERN IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.

KOPPITZ'S GRAND ORCHESTRA
AND THE
BEAUTIFUL RABINEAU SISTERS
In their best efforts to-night.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 4, 1863,
Will be presented, for the first time this season,
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST:
OR,
THE GIPSY'S REVENGE.
Cynthia, the Gipsy Girl........Miss Lucille Western.

GRAND PAS DE GRACE,
BY THE UNRIVALLED RABINEAU SISTERS.

The performance concludes with the roaring Farce of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude, with Songs........Miss Lucille Western.

Doors open at 7; Overture at quarter before 8 o'clock.
RATES OF ADMISSION.—Dress and Parquet Circles, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. no4-1t

FORD'S NEW THEATRE,
TENTH STREET, NEAR E.
JOHN T. FORD........Proprietor and Manager.
(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 4, 1863,
MR. JOHN WILKES BOOTH,
SUPPORTED BY
Messrs. Harry Pearson,
C. G. De Vere,
Sidney Wilkins,
Miss Annie Waite,
And the entire Company,
In Schiller's sublime tragic effort,
THE ROBBERS;
OR,
THE FOREST OF BOHEMIA.
CHAS. DE MOOR........MR. J. W. BOOTH

To conclude with
A ROLLICKING FARCE,
WITH HARRY PEARSON IN THE CAST.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), NOV. 5,
Bulwer's beautiful Play,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
FRIDAY—BOOTH'S BENEFIT. no4-1t

OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE
AT FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets,
And under the National Hotel. se3-tf

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED by Two Ladies, in a pleasant locality with a private family of the highest respectability. References to be exchanged. West end preferred. Address, with full particulars, T. B. P., Post Office, Washington city. no4-1t*

BOARDING.—Wanted by a Gentleman and his Wife, Room and Board in a private family or a house where there are few boarders; situation between Four-and-a-half and Ninth streets, Pennsylvania avenue and F. Address S., Chronicle Office. no3-3t*

GOOD TABLE BOARD can be obtained in a quiet Northern family, at 489 Tenth street, opposite Ford's new theatre, at four dollars per week. All the accommodations are first-class. Also, one neatly furnished room for rent. A gentleman and wife preferred. Those desiring the comforts of a home will find it to their advantage to call. no3-2t*

BOARD Wanted for a Gentleman and Wife. Location must be between Four-and-a-half street and Ninth. No children, and wish permanent board. Address
no2-3t* J. V. B., Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife, or two Single Gentleman can have board with a suite of rooms, or a parlor and bedroom, in a fine locality near the City Hall, in a genteel private family, where the comforts of a home may be had. None need apply but those willing to pay a liberal price. Address D. A., Chronicle Office. Reference exchanged. oc31 1t&6td*

THE HOUSE No. 373 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, formerly occupied by Mrs. Davis, has been rented by the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel. The house is large and commodious, location unsurpassed. The rooms will be let furnished, either to transient or permanent boarders, with or without meals, which can be had at the Hotel if desired. oc17-tf

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, in General Term,—October, 1863.
It appearing to the Court that the following persons, holding the office of Constable in the District of Columbia, on the 3d of March, 1863, have not taken the oath of allegiance prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, nor entered into bond as required by the act of March 3, 1863, the Court declares that they and each of them became and were incapable of exercising the functions of said office, from said day, and orders that they be removed from said office, and prohibited from exercising the powers of Constables in said District, to wit:

Aquilla R Allen	Jacob G Fulton	David Jackson
James H Doss	Wm H Fanning	A E L Keese
J M Barneclo	James Fraser	R R Moryman
Wm H Barnaclo	Henry Grier	Wm E Martin
John T Baker	Robt P Hazzard	John W Martin
James Berry	John H Hilton	Wm M Moreland
William D Bell	Amos Hunt	Uriah H Mitchell
James Callan	Horace B House	Jas S Norwood
Henry Ebeling	Francis A Jones	Joseph B Pearce
Walter Pomeroy	Thos P Small	William Readdy
Geo W H Smith	Rich'd Sedgwick	Wm E Smith
James Thompson	John L Turner	Jos Williamson
John A Wise	John A Willet	Wm R Wall
Jos P Wannell	Jas F Woollard	George Wahl
Henry A Wright	Asa Gladman	James T Lloyd
Henry B Ward	Wm R Plowman	Jas B Stanley
R H Dieges	John T May	John W Reynolds
Hugh Dougherty	Wm Harper	Joseph A Gill
John M Lloyd	James Baggott	Francis S Edelin
Matthew Collins	Joseph Anker	James A Cooper
Benj T Watson	Thos Williamson	Wm L Ross
Thos H Robinson	John R Cronin	Augustus F Berry
William Young	James Glenary	John N Gates
James H Ault	Francis Ward	Edw O Gardiner
James Donaldson	W B Silence	Saml H Chipley
H C Boudinot	Thos Stackpole	John R Vernon
John W Sibly	Jeff Robinson	Thomas Irwin
William Waters	William I Craig	Wm H Saunders
Enoch Reynolds	Chas W Arnold	A G Haley
Wm D Berrin	John McDermott	F Zimmerman
Jacob Ash	Henry Nash	Lewis Hobing
Auguste Gerecke	J W Stewart	Chas H Merrill
Thos J Kelley	John Steele	George Donaldson
Julius E Schwabe	Jos S Williams	John S Waugh
Robert L Martin	Saml I Pearson	Chas L Boarman
Wm G Tanner	Jas Fitzpatrick	

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk give notice, by publication in the morning and evening papers of the city of Washington, of the foregoing order, that the following are the only persons who have complied with the said acts of Congress, and that they alone are authorized to act as Constables in said District, to wit:

Pat H Caughran	Joseph H Hilton	David A Harrover
William Martin	Geo P Hotchkiss	Rich'd B Trunnell
James M Busher	John Dowdney	Wm H Lusby
Robert F Mazoe	F Colclazer	Robert B Hughes
John H Stewart	F O'Callaghan	Wm Cammack
Jas A McGowan	Chas G Eckloff	Maurice O'Conner
Alfred R Edelin	Geo F Buscely	John H Wise
Jacob E King	Wm A Boss	George T Gibbons
Joseph F Kelley		

By order of the Court,
Test: R. J. MEIGS,
no3-2t Clerk.

NOTICE.
469 NINTH STREET.
A. H. YOUNG & CO. have the pleasure of notifying their friends and the citizens of Washington generally that they have opened, at 469 Ninth street, their new store, well filled with fine *FAMILY GROCERIES*, such as is usually kept in a first-class Grocery store, and in addition, will try to have on hand at all times, Produce of different kinds, such as Apples and Potatoes, Oats and Mill Feed, and are determined to sell good goods at as low figures as any house in the city.

No charge for delivery in any part of the city.

N. B. Just arrived from New York 75 bbls. of large Red and Golden Pippin Apples, and for sale at 469 Ninth street, near E.
no3 6t* A. H. YOUNG & CO.

TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.
Having been appointed a Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, and other Instruments of writing, to be used in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the Territory of New Mexico, &c., I would inform the business community that I can be found at my office, No. 6, basement of west wing of the City Hall, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
ZACH. B. BROOKE,
no3-1f Commissioner of Deeds.

SHOW CASES.
FRASER'S
WAREROOMS
Of plain and Elegant
SHOW CASES,
Corner of READE and HUDSON Streets,
NEW YORK.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. se26-3m

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty-second streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1863.—Will be sold at Public Auction on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 11th and 25th of November, at the Corral, near the Washington Observatory—
A large lot of Horses and Mules, condemned as unfit for public service.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
oc24-28t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. Ch. J. C. Kline, No. 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, No. 4586. se15-d&3mo

AMUSEMENTS.

CANTERBURY HALL
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
THE POPULAR
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,
Louisiana avenue, near the corner of Sixth street,
In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels.
SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT.

WILLIAM E. SINN........Manager and Proprietor.

NATIONAL AMUSEMENT CAPITOL.

Many important improvements have recently been made in this
MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE OF THE MUSES.
THE ENTIRE INTERIOR
NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY PAINTED IN FRESCO.
A SPLENDID NEW STAGE
Introduced in place of the old one, and
THE HOUSE COMFORTABLY WARMED IN EVERY PART BY STOVES.

RADIANT GALAXY OF
HUMOR, GRACE, AND BEAUTY.

GREAT DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE.

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
The celebrated Comic Songstress, the original of
"NO IRISH NEED APPLY."

Continued unprecedented success of the
GREAT PROTEAN COMBINATION:
JULIA MORTIMER,
JULIA MORTIMER,
MILLIE FOWLER,
MILLIE FOWLER,
ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
CLARA FOWLER,
CLARA FOWLER,
H. W. EAGAN,
H. W. EAGAN,
J. S. EDWARDS,
J. S. EDWARDS,
GEORGE R. EDESON,
GEORGE R. EDESON,
MONS. GUILLAUME FOUCHE,
MONS. GUILLAUME FOUCHE,
MR. ED. MURRAY, H. W. WILLIAMS, J. S. CLARKE, H. S. WARD, MONS. SOL, &c., &c.
LILLIE BRANDON, KATE HARRISON,
JULIA RICHMOND, LUCY CLIFTON,
M'LLE JENNIE, AND OTHERS, IN A
SPARKLING BILL OF NOVELTIES.

THIS EVENING,
Will be presented the beautiful, Romantic Drama, entitled the
MANIAC LOVER.
MANIAC LOVER.
MANIAC LOVER.
H. W. Eagan as........Michael Erle
J. S. Edwards as........Philip d'Arville
Geo. R. Edeson as........Andrew Adze
Supported by an efficient dramatic corps.
Previous to the Drama, a
NEW CANTERBURY OLIO,
NEW CANTERBURY OLIO,
During which will be performed the magnificent Vocal and Terpsichorean effort,
THE GIPSY TRIO,
THE GIPSY TRIO,
By Misses Mortimer, De Faiber, and Fowler.

A gorgeous new Ballet Pantomime arranged by M. Fouche—rich in appropriate costumes and appointments, entitled
HIGHLAND CHIVALRY,
HIGHLAND CHIVALRY,
In which the entire Terpsichorean and Pantomimic force of the company will appear, including the famous
ALBUM OF BEAUTY.
Also, a great number of wholly new
NEGRO FARCES, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, WALKS-AROUND, EXTRAVAGANZAS, &C.
Introducing the unequalled corps of Ethiopian Comedians.

Admission 25 cents; Orchestra 50 cents; Private boxes, holding six persons, $5.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance at 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BENEFIT
OF
GEORGE R. EDESON, STAGE MANAGER.

POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
REGULAR SERIES, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Admission—Ladies 20 cents; Children 10 cents.

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!
VARIETIES! VARIETIES!
VARIETIES! VARIETIES!
THE
NATIONAL AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION,
Fronting Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.
Hamblin & Co........Proprietors
Fitz Simmons........Stage Manager and Advertiser

A FEAST OF HUMOR, SINGING, AND DANCING.
A MAMMOTH BILL EVERY NIGHT.
OUR MUSTER ROLL OF STARS:
JAS. S. MAFFIT AND W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
LINA WINDEL AND LIZZIE SCHULTZE,
W. E. BUDWORTH AND J. H. BUDWORTH,
The Parisian Maitre de Ballet,
MONS BAPTISTIN,
BOB HALL AND LITTLE TOMMY,
EMMA MILES, LOUISA ROULETTE, ELIZA FLORENCE, JENNIE ALLEN, EMMA MARSH, M'LLE THEODORA,
ANNIE ELMORE, MAGGIE NELSON, AND
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY.

SONGS, DANCES, BALLETS, & PANTOMIMES.

The Comic Pantomime of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND.—Came to the premises of subscriber, on the 1st day of November, two Cows, one brindle, with horns turned inwards, and dry; the other a large, red, Milch Cow, with white streak down the back, hind legs white, and large horns. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB FOSS,
Brightwood Park Hotel,
Junction Seventh-street plank road and Piney Branch road. no3-3t*

FOUND—A Roan Mare, about 12 hands high, black mane, tail, and legs. To be found at Fort Reno. The party owning her will call, pay charges, prove property, and take her away. no3-3t*

$10 REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen, October 31, one Bay Mare and Wagon from my store, corner Ninth and New York avenue; Mare was thin in flesh, medium size, stiff in fore feet, and blind in left eye; covered two Spring Wagon, end of right shaft broken off, side of cover cut in two places, and glasses broken out of covering. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property.
no2 3t* D. E. COLMAN.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.—NOTICE.—$25 REWARD.—Strayed, on the night of Monday, October 26, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, from a house near the Sulphur Springs road, three-quarters of a mile from Warrenton, Va., a large bay horse, with bridle and brass-mounted saddle having a thick mane and tail, a white blaze extending from forehead to nose, some white on both hind feet, but, with these exceptions, of a light bay in color; mane turned to the left, some excoriation on nether jaw, and with United States brand on shoulder.

$25 reward, and no questions asked, will be given to any one furnishing information leading to the recovery of the above animal. Same reward is also offered for the recovery of a brown horse, without brand, compact in build, with thick mane and tail, no white except square blaze on forehead, head large and intelligent, with a very bright, prominent eye, strayed from Headquarters Army of Potomac at Germantown, Va., during the night of August 17. An iron chain was attached to halter. Address Captain C. E. CADWALADER,
no3-6t* Headquarters Army of Potomac.

$25 REWARD.—If the party who was seen to pick up the pocket book lost on Wednesday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, on Seventh street, between D and E streets, containing $125, will return it to THOMAS MOORE, at Adams' Express, ... receive $25 reward and no questions asked.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Race was to have come off to-day will positively take place on WEDNESDAY, November 4, 1863.
SECOND TROT.
WEDNESDAY, November 4, 1863.
Horses to be on the Track at 1½ o'clock, and start at 2 o'clock, for a
PURSE OF $500.
First Best...$250. | Second Best...$150. | Third best...$100.
The following celebrated horses are named:
Dan Mace names r. g........Dan Mace, of New York
Robt. Walker names b. mare........Belle of Portland, of Jersey City
J. H. Martin names ch. mare........Belle of Hartford, of New York
Wm. H. Bright names r. g........Jack
Allen S. Dorsey names g. g........Snow Storm
Owner names b. g........Floating About
J. L. Heiss names b g........Victor Emanuel
The above purses are offered by the proprietor of the Track. Free for all horses. Entrance 10 per cent., and the above entries have been made, and, from the number of celebrated horses entered, these Races promise to be the most exciting ever witnessed in this city.
Admission to the Track, Fifty Cents.
no3-2t* JOS. L. HEISS, Proprietor.

BALL TICKETS and PROGRAMMES printed in the best manner at the office of the DAILY CHRONICLE. no3-tf

F. R. LABBE'S DANCING ACADEMY is now open for the reception of pupils at 315 Pennsylvania avenue, over the store of Messrs. Geo. and Thomas Parker & Co. Days of tuition for Misses and Masters, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 3 to 7 o'clock. Gentlemen's class same evenings, from half past 7 to 10 o'clock.
The Saloon can be rented for balls or parties by applying as above. no3-12t*

Daily Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

NEWS ITEMS.

DREAMING IN CHURCH.—At Ballston Spa, on Sunday afternoon, fatigued with his long journey, a wagoner, with his son John, drove his team into a barn, and determined to pass the Sabbath in enjoying a season of worship with the good people of the village. When the time of worship arrived John was sent to watch the team, while the wagoner went in with the crowd. The preacher had hardly announced his subject before the old man fell sound asleep. He sat against the partition, in the centre of the body-slip; just over against him, separated by a very low partition, sat a fleshy lady, who seemed all absorbed in the sermon. She struggled hard with her feelings, but, unable to control them any longer, she burst out with a loud scream, and shouted at the top of her voice, arousing the old man, who, but half awake, threw his arm around her waist, and cried, very soothingly, "Whoa, Nancy! Whoa, Nancy! Here, John," calling his son, "cut the belly-band and loosen the breeches, quick, or she'll tear everything to pieces."—*Albany Times.*

STEAMER COURIER RAISED.—The steamer Courier, which was sunk below us a short time since, arrived here yesterday. She was raised on the 12th inst., by J. A. Smith, with the aid of his marine pump. The feat was accomplished in the short time of two hours and forty minutes. This machine is about twice the size of a sugar hogshead, and pumps at the rate of about sixty barrels per minute. It generates its own steam, using one ton of coal per day. The Courier is in a very good condition. Her hull is all right, and machinery in good order. Even her furniture was saved, and is now here. She was purchased before raising by Messrs. Wm. M. and T. F. Justice, for $1,800. She is worth at present $12,000.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—A New Orleans refugee, now residing in Mobile, whilst on a visit to this section some two or three weeks ago, informed us that Dr. McFarlane, one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of New Orleans, who died in that city since the commencement of the war, had discovered what he considered a most valuable substitute for quinine, and expressed, a short time before his death, his deep regret that he should not live long enough to see it tested throughout the Confederacy. The substitute is the leaves of the balsam apple, to be steeped for three or four days in a bottle of whiskey. Dose—one tablespoonful three times a day.—*Greensboro (Ala.) Beacon.*

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—During a skirmish with the guerrilla Chalmers, near Wyatt, Mississippi, recently, Major Malone, of the 7th Kansas, had a very remarkable escape. While riding along the front of the line of our skirmishers, in the darkness, his horse walked into an old well, about thirty feet deep, and, with his rider, disappeared instantly. The Major was drawn out by a line of halters tied together, but the poor horse was so badly injured by the fall that he was dead the next morning. Strange to say, the rider only received a few hard bruises, not sufficient to disable him even temporarily from service, and he was soon astride another animal, and at the head of his men.

DEPTH OF COAL BEDS.—Heath's mine, in Virginia, is represented to contain a coal bed fifty feet in thickness; a coal bed near Wilkesbarre, Pa., is said to be twenty five feet thick; at Mauch Chunk is a coal bed forty to fifty feet deep; and in the basin of the Schuylkill are fifty alternate seams of coal, twenty five of which are more than three feet in thickness. In Nova Scotia is a coal formation fourteen hundred feet deep, and containing seventy-five alternate layers of coal. The Whitehaven coal mine, in England, has been worked twelve hundred feet deep, and extends a mile under the sea; and the Newcastle coal mine, in the same country, has been worked to the depth of fifteen hundred feet, and bored to a similar additional depth, without finding the bottom of the coal measure.—*Miners' Journal.*

GOOD FOR YOUNG VERMONT.—Willie Johnston, 13 years old, a drummer-boy in company D, 3d Vermont regiment, has received a medal for his heroic conduct in the seven days' fight before Richmond. On the retreat, when strong men threw away their guns, knapsacks, and blankets that they might have less weight to carry, this little fellow kept his drum and brought it safely to Harrison's Landing, where he had the honor of drumming for division parade, he being the only drummer who brought his drum from the field. Upon these facts being reported to the War Department by the division commander, Willie was presented with the star medal of honor by Secretary Stanton in person. Young Johnston's parents reside in this town. His father is a member of the 3d Vermont regiment.—*St. Johnsbury Caledonian.*

STONEWALL JACKSON'S ADMISSION INTO HEAVEN.—I was much amused at the rebel prisoners' account of Stonewall Jackson's admission into heaven. They were strong admirers of Gen. Jackson, and especially of the great success of his flank movements. "The day after his death," said they, "two angels came down from heaven to carry Gen. Jackson back with them. They searched all through the camp, but could not find him. They went to the prayer meeting, to the hospital, and to every other place where they thought themselves likely to find him, but in vain. Finally they were forced to return without him. What was their surprise to find that he had just executed a splendid flank movement, and got into heaven before them."—*Cor. Boston Recorder.*

WHILE one of the divers attached to the wrecking schooner Sarah Jane, of Boston, was operating in Newport harbor, recently, he was attracted by some object butting against his legs and body. He at once found it was a huge shark, with distended eyes, evidently wishing to make his acquaintance. The diver fetched him a wipe across the snout with a heavy crowbar, and the monster left, but quickly returned, when another blow started him on his travels, from which he did not return. If the diver had retreated, doubtless it would "have gone hard with him."

A CORRESPONDENT with Bragg's army tells of a lady at Selma, Ala., who, upon Jeff Davis' late arrival there, rushed frantically to where he was, exclaiming in pathetic accents, "Oh, Mr. President, will you let the Yankees come to Selma?" "I assure you, my dear madam, they shall not," replied the dignified Mr. Davis, and thereupon the overjoyed fair one smacked his lips. No dainty "buss" it was, either, but a regular "cock-sloger," that sounded like the report of a small pistol.

IT is calculated that an iron ship of 1,000 tons, internal measurement, will carry a dead weight cargo of 1,500 tons, which, added to the weight of the ship, 775 tons, gives a displacement of 2,275 tons. A wooden ship of the same internal measurement has a greater displacement in the ratio of 1,319 to 1,231, and therefore has a displacement of 2,473 tons. This displacement, reduced by the weight of the ship 1,000 tons, leaves a dead weight cargo of 1,473 tons, being within two per cent of the cargo of the iron ship.

THE number of colored troops actually under arms, along the Mississippi river, is over twenty thousand. General Gillmore has a large brigade of colored men on Morris Island, and there are a few colored regiments and companies in process of organization in the Northern States and the District of Columbia. The whole number of colored men carrying muskets in the United States army is about twenty five thousand.

IT IS SAID that the prairie fires during the high winds of Saturday week did more damage in Kansas, by burning fences, crops, and hay, than all the taxes levied in the State during the last year will amount to. The fences on the road between Big Springs and Lawrence are mostly destroyed. A large amount of corn in the field, hay in the stacks, barns, &c., was burned up.

PRICES IN REBELDOM.—In Georgia, where corn, potatoes, and vegetables are in great abundance, provisions have reached such a figure that at Atlanta a single man has to pay $100 per week for board. At Mobile the fare is $10 per day. It costs a woman $50 to buy a calico dress. Gentlemen's boots cost from $75 to $100, and ladies' shoes bring $40. In Mississippi an ordinary horse will sell for $1,000, and a good mule will sell for $700.

AN ILLINOISAN KILLED NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MO.—The Alton *Telegraph* says that Captain Peter G. Hill, formerly a resident of that place, was killed by rebel guerrillas, near Springfield, Missouri, a few days ago. Captain G. H. commanded a company in the Mexican war. He removed to St. Louis some years since, and was a heartily loyal man.

THE surveyors appointed to examine into the condition of the Mississippi and Ohio railroad report that but little of the track is torn up, though a large part of the trestle work and many of the bridges have been torn down and burned. Forty days will suffice to put it in running order.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.—Here is a beautiful prayer by a little one, six years old: "Lord bless the poor children and give them good homes, so that they won't have to live in cellars any more. And help me not to spend my money for candy, that I may have more to give them. Amen."

A REVIVAL in Sing Sing prison, New York, has resulted in about sixty conversions, and the work still goes on. Another large building is to be erected for Princeton Theological Seminary, the funds being contributed from the estate of the late George Brown, of Baltimore.

THE editor of a Democratic paper in Nevada Territory acknowledges the defeat of his party in his city very briefly. He says: "We met the enemy yesterday, and are out on parole this morning." The gentleman "over the border" can't say as much as that.

A PACK of ferocious dogs, a few days ago, got into an enclosure near Hartford, Connecticut, containing thirty-four sheep, belonging to Messrs. Stetson, and killed twenty seven of them, beside a large and powerful watch dog.

THE professional musicians of Boston have, in concert, struck for higher wages. They want a higher pitch of greenbacks. The New Yorkers will act in harmony with them. We hope their fiddles, like the lyre of Orpheus, will bring down the rocks.

ON Saturday two coal dealers of Cincinnati, who were fortunate enough to have a small quantity of coal remaining on hand, sold two loads each at ninety cents a bushel, or $33.50 per load. Another a few $25 for one load.

A DRY goods clerk, of a medical turn of mind, wishes to know if young ladies with a mania for "shopping," but no particular predilection for buying, may not properly be considered counter-irritants!

THE Lewiston *Journal* says there was a foot race between a man and a woman in Auburn on Wednesday morning. The man beat. A race of tongues ensued. The woman beat, of course.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Morning Trains.—6.30 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore and all parts of the West, Southwest, and Northwest.

8 o'clock, Express, for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

11.15 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Afternoon Trains.—3 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

5 o'clock, Accommodation, for Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

6.30 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the West.

These trains connect with lines at Baltimore, leaving Calvert station for the North, West, and Southwest as follows:

Mail leaves at 9.15 a. m.
Express leaves at 9.15 p. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves at 2.55 p. m.

The 6.30 a. m. train from Washington connects with the 8.30 a. m. train from Baltimore, for Pittsburg and the West, and Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City and Western Maryland, train leaving Calvert station at 9.15 a. m. and 2.55 p. m.

The 5 p. m. train from Washington connects with the 8.40 p. m. train from Baltimore, for Elmira and the North, and Pittsburg and the West.

On Sunday, leave Washington at 8 a. m., 3 p. m., and 6.30 p. m.

On Sunday, leave Baltimore at 4.30 a. m., 8 a. m., and 5 p. m.

There is no connection on Sunday for Annapolis.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WASHINGTON.

At 5.25 and 8.40 p. m., 6.10, 7, and 9.50 a. m., and 12 m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Arrives.

First Northern Mail arrives at 6.30 a. m.
Second " " " 10.00 a. m.
Third " " " 5.00 p. m.

Closes.

First, at 9.30 a. m.
Second, 5.00 p. m.
Third, 9.00 p. m.

WESTERN MAIL, VIA RELAY HOUSE.

Arrives at 10 a. m. daily.
Closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m. daily.

NORTHWESTERN MAIL, VIA BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, AND PITTSBURG.

Arrives at 10 a. m.
Closes at 3½ and 9 p. m.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH MAIL.

Arrives at 10 a. m., daily.
Closes at 2 p. m., daily.

ALEXANDRIA MAIL.

Arrives at 7 a. m. and 3 p. m., daily.
Closes at 4 p. m. and 9 p. m., daily.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., MAIL.

Arrives at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m., daily.
Closes at 2½ p. m. and 9 p. m., daily.

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, MAIL.

Arrives at 6 p. m., daily.
Closes at 9 p. m., daily.

PORT TOBACCO, PISCATAWAY, AND DUFFIELD MAIL.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 p. m.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p. m.

UPPER MARLBORO', MD., MAIL.

Arrives at 3 p. m., daily.
Closes at 9 p. m., daily.

SURRATTS, BRANTOWN, CHARLOTTE HALL, AND CHAPTICO MAIL.

Arrives at 7 p. m.
Closes at 9 p. m., daily.

COLESVILLE, MD., MAIL.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5½ p. m.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 p. m.

FALL'S CHURCH, VA., MAIL.

Arrives at 3 p. m., daily.
Closes at 9 p. m., daily.

On Sunday, only two mails are received from the North, (and but one from the West and Northwest,) arriving at 6 a. m. and 10 a. m. But one mail departing on this day for these routes, closing at 2 o'clock p. m., for the West, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and at 5 o'clock p. m. for the North and Northwest.

The office is open for delivery of letters and papers from 8 a. m. to 8½ p. m., except on Sunday, when it will be open from 8 to 10 o'clock a. m.

PAINTING, ETC.

PAINTING.

HOUSE AND WALL

PAINTING AND GRAINING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SIGN AND DECORATIVE

PAINTING

AND

GILDING

IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES.

The undersigned is prepared to execute work of every description, in a neat, durable and prompt manner.

M. T. PARKER,
No. 59 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
no3 1md Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

STOVES.

STOVES,
STOVES,
STOVES.

I have this day received a large lot of

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND CAMP STOVES,

which I will sell at New York prices, at my Store,

336 E STREET, WASHINGTON,

four doors from Grover's Theatre, (branch of 52 and 54 East Thirteenth street, New York.)

The attention of

OFFICERS, SUTLERS, &c.,

is called to my different patterns of

TENT STOVES,

prominent among which is the

EVANS' TENT HEATER,

which packs complete, with seven feet of pipe, in a box 8x12 inches, and weighs only 20 lbs.

oc8—tf WILBUR F. STOCKING.

KINGSLAND'S STOVE AND SHEET-IRON WORKS,

Maine avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Stove Dealers and Sutlers will find at all times a large assortment of the following goods:
Kingsland's Patent Army Stove in nests,
Kingsland Patent Tent and Barrack Heater,
Kingsland Coal Burner or Heater,
Kingsland Oval Tent Stove,
Kingsland Square Tent Cook Stove, with Oven,
Kingsland Sutlers' Bake Oven,
Kingsland Church Heater,
Kingsland Hall Heater,
Kingsland Hospital Heater,
Kingsland Store Heater,
Kingsland Parlor Heater.

Also, all kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin, Copper, and Zinc Work made at short notice, and at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore prices.

Sibley & Guy, 322 D street, agents for Kingsland Patent Stoves and Heaters.

Manufacturer's Depot, Maine avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, Island, Washington, D. C. oc 4 1m

CARPETS, OILCLOTH, HEARTHRUGS, MATTING, AND HOUSEKEEPING EFFECTS IN GENERAL.

The subscribers, having just received and completed their Fall stock, would respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and the public in general to call at the store No. 526, corner Seventh and D street, and examine our large and general assortment of

Three-ply, ingrain, and domestic carpets and rugs.
Oilcloths, from one to four yards wide.
Matting and mats, window shades.
Oilcloth table covers and blankets.
Feather beds, hair, shuck, and Excelsior mattresses.

ALSO,

A large assortment of mahogany and walnut furniture.

Looking glasses, crockery, glass, wooden ware, and baskets, with nearly all other articles in the house furnishing line.

We flatter ourselves that any person wishing to purchase articles in our line, and will honor us with a call, will be pleased with our stock and prices.

Very respectfully,
oc21-wfmtf GREEN & WILLIAMS.

321 HEADQUARTERS 321
FOR THE SALE OF
Messrs. Blodgett & Sweet's
PATENT BAKE OVENS.

Sutlers and Hotel Keepers please call on us before purchasing. Pie Plates, Bread Pans, Strainers, and a complete outfit for baking pies, cakes, &c., for the army.

E. H. & H. L. GREGORY,
my26-tf (Star) No. 321 Penn. av., near Seventh st.

BILLS OF FARE for Hotels, as well as all other kinds of printing, done with expedition at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIDER! CIDER!

The subscriber has on hand and is receiving every week large quantities of Sweet Rectified Cider, of an excellent flavor and quality, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Sutlers and dealers will find it advantageous to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Supplies always on hand to meet demands.

CRANK & CO.

Office and Vault—25 Four-and-a-half street, Between Pennsylvania avenue and C street, Washington, D. C.

Also, orders taken for all kinds of bakery supplies, furnished in barrels and packages to suit purchasers.

oc17-3m C. & CO.

370 MARBLE HALL BAZAAR. 370

PENN'A AVENUE, UNDER METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

We shall open for inspection, on WEDNESDAY, October 21, 1863, a lot of WOOL GOODS, comprising—
Ladies' and Children's Knitted Cloaks,
Crochet and Knitted Shawls,
Breakfast shawls and Nubias,
Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Jackets,
Gaiters, Mitts, &c., &c.

Having largely increased our facilities for working, we can with confidence receive all orders for Knitting and Crochet, and can assure our friends they shall be filled speedily, and in the latest styles.

oc18-tf Mrs. E. LAKE, Agent.

BOSWELL'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY, FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, And all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

In this changeable climate, where every one is more or less subject to Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, or some affection of the Throat or Lungs, they should procure a package of BOSWELL'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY. It is the most pleasant and effectual remedy known. To public speakers or singers it is invaluable. See what the celebrated Professor Alexander Wolowski says of it:

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1863.

MR. BOSWELL—*Sir:* Having used your Medicated Candy for Hoarseness and other affections of the throat proceeding from heavy colds, I found it very beneficial and to surpass anything else that I have ever used for the same purpose, and would recommend it to singers and to persons subject to such affections from cold or excessive use of the voice.

ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI,
Professor of Music.

☞ Sold at all the principal Drug stores, and at BOSWELL'S Drug Store, corner of Maryland avenue and Seventh street. Price 25 cents per package, or five for $1. sep27-d&S3m

VAUGHAN'S BOTANIC REMEDY, FOR AGUE AND FEVER. Warranted a prompt and effectual cure.

This valuable Medicine is purely vegetable in its composition, contains no arsenic, copper, or other dangerous mineral, and is free from the injurious effects which sometimes result from the use of quinine and bark. Price, $1.50 per bottle. For sale by Charles Stott, 375 Pennsylvania avenue; D. B. Clark, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue; Wm. B. Entwisle, Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue; Otho Boswell, Seventh street and Maryland avenue; H. H. McPherson, Capitol Hill; Wallace Eliot, Twelfth and F streets; V. Harbaugh, Seventh and G streets, Washington, D. C.; and by R. S. T. Cissel, George M. Sothoron, Georgetown, D. C.

Geo. A. Miller, Wholesale Druggists, 506 Market street, Philadelphia, Sole Proprietor. oc7-d&S1m*

460. 460. 460.

AND still the wonder grew.

Cash does the business.

"A thing of joy is always beautiful:"

That is the reason why our new style of

FALL AND WINTER COATS

please everybody. Call and examine our Splendid Stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c. Suits made to order. Call and see samples.

J. H. SMITH,
oc10-1y 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

THE OLD WAR HORSE IN THE FIELD.

J. BRUCE & CO.

Invite your attention to their large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, at prices that defy competition.

Boys' Clothing!
Which will fit them all,
High or low, large or small,
Old or young, short or tall,
White or black, "one and all."

J. BRUCE & CO.,
oc10-1y 464 Seventh street.

"HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?"
"Old men for counsel, young men for war."

You can't see it? Then call at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth street and examine our new stock of splendid Clothing.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

SMITH & CO.,
oc10-1y Cor. Penn. ave. and Twentieth street.

CLEAR THE TRACK while the bell rings.

There's no use of talking,

The goods must be sold

Constantly receiving from our Manufactory.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of every description.

Custom Goods made to order.
Call and examine samples at 561 Seventh street.
oc10-1y SMITH & BEALL.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH. Without Metal Plate or Clasps, BY DRS. SIGESMOND & HAYWARD.

280 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts., Washington; 211 King st., Alexandria.

Their teeth will never corrode nor change color, being three-fourths lighter than any other; can be inserted over roots. The roots will be made inoffensive—never to ache.

This work has been tested over eight years by many of the first Chemists and Physicians of this country.

Drs. S. & H. have also invented a white indestructive metal, with which the most sensitive tooth can be filled without pain; and can build up a perfectly sound tooth on any old roots—and warranted. Teeth extracted without pain if desired. oc24-d&S tf

JOHN W. VANHOOK, GENERAL PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Dealer in Butter, Eggs, and Cheese, Tobacco and Cigars, Champagne, Sherry, Port, and Claret Wines, Brandy, Whiskey, Porter, Ale, and Cider.

ALSO,

Agent for Queen's Royal Cabinet Champagne.
oc21 3m 65 Louisiana avenue.

TRUNK, VALISE AND BAG MANUFACTORY.

Gents' Sole Leather Trunks,
Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks,
Sole Leather Valises, Travelling Bags,
Haversacks, Knapsacks,
Saddle-Bags, Blanket Straps,
Leather Panniers, for officers, &c., &c.

JAMES E. BROWN,
oc24-3m 708 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—Bakers, Grocers, Flour and Feed Dealers, Sutlers, Shippers, Hotelkeepers and others are respectfully informed they can be supplied with all descriptions of FLOUR, FEED, HAY, STRAW, &c., &c., of the choicest quality, at New York and Baltimore wholesale prices, at

A L D R I C H ' S
(Late Cavel's)

Wholesale Flour, Grain, and Feed Warehouse, corner Second and C streets, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot. oc27 3m*

A. LA TRUITTE'S LIVERY SALE AND HIRING STABLES, Nineteenth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends that he has just purchased the Livery stable formerly kept by Mr. Smith, and that he will keep a large stock of fine Northern Horses, as well as a collection of Hacks, Light Wagons, and Buggies, which he will keep always on hand for hire.

N. B.—One pair of Iron Gray Horses for sale. Also, a pair of Black Horses.

A LARGE YARD for sutlers' wagons. oc3-d&S2w

MARBLE MANTELS.—Constantly on hand at my Warerooms, corner of First street and New Jersey avenue, the largest supply of the different styles and patterns of Marble Mantels that can be found at any other establishment in this city, and at lower prices. Purchasers will please give me a call and judge for themselves before making engagements. Also, all kinds of stone work for building purposes, such as Brown Stone, Marble, Granite, and North River stone work, manufactured to order at the shortest notice and lowest cash prices. Marble, North River, and Brosman Tile and Flagging constantly on hand and laid down to order. North river Blue Stone of all descriptions, as well as lime, Cement, and Plaster, for sale low for cash.

oc12-1y NICHOLAS ACKER.

AXES, ADZES, &c.

Ship Carpenters' Broad Axes
House do do
Do do Adzes
Do do do
Bench Hatchets, fine sizes
Boys' Handled Hatchets
Chopping do do
Kentucky and Yankee Chopping Hatchets
Lathing, Claw, and Shingling do
Box (unhandled) Hatchets
Hunting (camp) do

In quantities or at retail at lowest rates for cash.

JOHN R. ELVANS,
305 Pennsylvania avenue,
oc30 fmw3t Washington, D. C.

NO. 287 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. A. M. BININGER & CO.'S Store is at 287 Pennsylvania avenue, below Thirteenth street, and nearly opposite Gautier's. jn23-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BROOKE'S English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 130 Pennsylvania avenue, (Seven Buildings,) Washington, D. C. The ninth year, and seventeenth semi-annual session, of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, September 28, 1863. Circulars can be obtained at the Bookstores, and of the Principal. se28-d&S2m*

SHARON FEMALE SEMINARY, NEAR DARBY, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

This institution affords ample facilities to YOUNG LADIES for obtaining a thorough and liberal education in *SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MATHEMATICS, LANGUAGES, and MUSIC.*

Pupils admitted at any time during the sessions.
For circulars and other information, address
J. WILSON,
& M. P. WILSON,
Principals, Darby, Pa.

Reference—Mr. Charles Neale, Treasury Department, Washington. oc10 1m*

MR. H. TOWNSEND continues (after four o'clock p. m.) to give lessons in the art of SINGING, and playing the PIANO-FORTE and ORGAN. Apply at No. 420 N street, near Fourteenth street, or address through the Post Office. au5-3m

SECURE A MUSICAL EDUCATION.—Mr. JOHN P. SPANIER desires to inform the public of Washington that he is prepared to give lessons on the Violin, Guitar, Flute, and upon Brass Instruments, either to classes or individuals, either at his residence, No. 435 F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, or at the residence of his pupils. Abundant testimonials exhibited to prove his capacity as a teacher of the art [illegible]

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS H. FORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office, 443 Ninth street.
Residence 341 F street. no2 1m*

WILLIAM FITCH. L. G. HINE. JOHN FOX.

FITCH, HINE & FOX, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, REAL ESTATE, CLAIM AND PATENT AGENTS, CORNER SEVENTH AND F STREETS. (Opposite Post Office.) WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

N. B. Commissioners for all the States. oc21-1m*

JOHN JOLLIFFE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NORTHEAST CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, Opposite the East entrance of the Treasury Building. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. ap9-1y

Attends especially to Claims upon the United States.

WILLIAM HALSTED, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 470 FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE WILLARD'S, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practices in the Court of Claims, Admiralty, and the [illegible]

MEDICINAL.

HORACE HATCH, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

No. 360 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Office hours—Till 12 o'clock a. m., after 4 o'clock [illegible] jy3-6m

SUTLERS' GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

We have just received a full supply of BLODGETT & SWEET'S PATENT GALVANIZED OVENS, which we will sell lower than they have been sold in this city before. We have No. 2 to No. 7.

E. H. & H. L. GREGORY,
321 Pennsylvania avenue,
my26-tf near Seventh street.

RESTAURANTS.

322 BUHLER RESTAURANT, 322

(A la Maison Doree,)
322 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The proprietor of this favorite Restaurant has spared no pains to make this the best Restaurant in Washington, and he points with pleasure to the large patronage he has always been honored with, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

GAME, OYSTERS, and other refreshments constantly on hand, and at the most reasonable rates.

BREAKFAST, DINNER, and SUPPER prepared at the shortest notice and in the most satisfactory manner.

Breakfast from eight to twelve o'clock; Dinner and Supper at all hours. JOHN WELCKER,
jy13-d&Stf Proprietor.

MILITARY GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MILITARY AND OTHER GOODS.

We have on hand and offer for sale—
150 dozen BLUE FLANNEL SUITS.
25 dozen LINEN COATS and PANTS.
100 dozen MERINO UNDERSHIRTS.
120 dozen Cotton and Merino SOCKS.
50 dozen NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
75 dozen HAVERSACKS.
70 dozen BROWN LINEN SHIRTS.
80 dozen JEANS and NET DRAWERS.

All of which we offer to dealers at the Lowest Market Rates.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
322 Pennsylvania avenue,
mr23-d&ewtf between Ninth and Tenth streets.

MILITARY GOODS.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
322 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

Offer the largest assortment in this city, embracing all qualities used by officers in the Army and Navy, such as—

Swords, Sashes, belts, Shoulder-straps, Hats, Caps, Pistols, &c., &c., with a fine assortment of Uniform Clothing, with which we can furnish officers complete outfits in a few moments.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
ap13-tf 322 Pennsylvania Avenue.

PAPER.

ROOFING PAPER,
ROOFING PAPER,
ROOFING PAPER.

ROOFERS TAKE NOTICE.

A constant supply of Roofing Paper and Cement can be had on the most liberal terms. Paper ½ cent less per lb. than can be furnished elsewhere. Cement 25 cents less per barrel than can be purchased from any other dealers. Apply or address

KNIGHT & JOHNSON,
21 South Charles street,
se13-d&Stf Baltimore City, Maryland.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

KNIGHT & JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER
AND
PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS,
21 South Charles street,
Baltimore City.

WANTED FOR CASH:

Old Blank Books, Letters, Old Bills, and printed or written paper of all kinds.

ALSO,

Rags, Canvas, Rope, &c.

C. P. KNIGHT, W. E. JOHNSON, JR.

PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 18 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The subscribers offer for sale a large and general assortment of WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, viz:

FLAT CAPS,
DEMYS,
FOLIO POST,
MEDIUMS,
Plain and Ruled
LETTER and NOTES.

Also, MANILLA, and all other WRAPPING PAPERS, all sizes.

BINDERS' and BOX BOARDS,
PRINTERS' CARDS and CARD BOARDS.
ENVELOPES.
GROCERS PAPER BAGS, &c.

To which we call the attention of CASH DEALERS.

WILLIS & ADAMS.

N. B. Cash paid for RAGS and OLD PAPER. se9-d

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, 514 PENNA. AVENUE, Washington City, D. C.

GREAT EASTERN, NORTHERN, AND WESTERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

MERCHANDISE, MONEY, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

Forwarded with Safety and Dispatch to all accessible sections of the country. This Company has branches in the principal Railway Towns in the

NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST.

Its Principal Offices are:

Washington, D. C., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Lexington.

Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the CANADAS and the BRITISH PROVINCES, and with steamship lines to LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, and HAVRE, and thence by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Collection of Notes, Drafts, and Bills made at all accessible parts of the United States.

C. C. DUNN, Agent,
-au26-1y Washington, D. C.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

1,400 barrels Lime, just arrived at Gunnell's wharf, per schooner R. Bullwinkle, and for sale by

A. C. McKEW,
au21-tf Corner Seventh street and Canal.

PAPER HANGING.

PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

GEO. WILLNER,
464 NINTH Street West.

Respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his large and select stock of

PAPER HANGINGS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLE AND
OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES,

Of all sizes, warranted Gold Band Window Shades, Buff, white, green, and blue Holland shades made to order.

CURTAIN GOODS.

Brocatelle, Satin, De Laine, worsted and Union Damasks, Reps, French and English chintzes, Silk Cornices, Tassels, Bands, and Gimps, and all other goods connected with the trade.

FEATHER BEDS,

Hair, Moss, and Husk Mattresses, and all other Upholster work executed by practical men, and satisfaction guaranteed, on moderate terms.

STORE AND SALESROOM,
No. 464 NINTH Street, between D and E.
no3 tf Washington, D. C.

486. PAPER HANGINGS. 486.

GOLD and VELVET,
GOLD STAMPED, and
MEDIUM PRICED
GOLD PAPERS.

Also a variety of Glazed and Blank Papers at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FIREBOARDS,
PRINTS,
STATUES,
CENTER PIECES, &c., &c.

New and Beautiful Designs, Gilt Band Window Shades, Buff or any required Style or Size of Shade Made to Order.

OVAL PICTURE FRAMES,

warranted to be Gilded with Gold Leaf.

The Handsomest Assortment in the District from the Best Manufactory in the country. Also, an assortment of Dark Wood Frames, with a beautiful variety of small-sized Oval and Cards Visite Frames of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture.

PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS.

Different Sizes and Colors, Picture Rings, Nails, &c.

Purchasing exclusively for cash, the above goods, according to their quality, will be disposed of at as low rates as they can be purchased for in the District. No misrepresentation made to effect sales.

A call solicited from those needing the above goods. Terms Cash.

J. MARKRITER.

Please remember the number—486 Seventh street, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall, and the Terms Cash for Goods and Labor. Aug2-6&ditf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, October 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865 on the following routes:

Route No. 1. From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 44° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2. From Forts Leavenworth and Riley to the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3. From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1 .... $100,000
" 2 200,000
" 3 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes Nos. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
oc29dtd Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with 1500 fifteen hundred Horses, of the following description, viz:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery (1500) fifteen hundred Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; free from all defects; well broken to harness; compactly built, and to weigh not less than 1100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and two responsible securities, will be required of successful bidders.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No Mares will be received.

The horses must be delivered in this city within twenty-five from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

These Horses will be awarded in lots of (250) two hundred and fifty each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
no2 9t Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 17, 1863.

On the petition of John Turnbull, of Baltimore, Md., and James Turnbull, Jr., of Salisbury, Conn., praying for the extension of a patent granted to them January 22, 1850, for an improvement in Looms for Piled Fabrics, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the twenty ninth day of January, 1864.

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 11th of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 28th December, 1863. Depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and Courant, Hartford, Conn., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

JOHN L. HAYES,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. oc11-w3t

APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE LAND WARRANTS.

PENSION OFFICE, February 15, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

Application having been made, under the act of 22d June, 1860, for the reissue of the land warrants described herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant, a new certificate of like tenor will be issued if no valid objection should then appear.

No. 70,089, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Thomas Band e, Jr.—October 31, 1863. au17-1tw12w

No. 95,226, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Ah-no-to-mah, widow of Muso Home, and was granted November 15, 1856.—November 14, 1863. au27-1tw12w

No. 77,676, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Jenny, widow of Isaac Choat, and was granted February 11, 1858.—November 14, 1863. au27-1tw12w

No. 10,912, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March 3d, 1855, in the name of William Dye, and was granted November 6th, 1855.—November 21, 1863. se3-1tw12w

No. 76,683, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Sarah, widow of Charles Kollison, and was granted January 14, 1858.—December 19, 1863. oc1-w12t

No. 78,043, for 100 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Charles Garner, deceased, and was granted February 18, 1858.—December 26, 1863. oc9-1tw12w

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA FERRY.—The steamers THOMAS COLYER, Captain Geding, MARY F. RAPLEY, Captain Stackpole, and YOUNG AMERICA, Captain Hollingshead, will, on and after THURSDAY, October 1, commence their regular trips between Washington and Alexandria at 6 o'clock in the morning, making trips every hour during the day, until 6 o'clock in the evening.

Baltimore Sun copy, and send bill to this office. se25-tf

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW ROUTE FOR THE NORTH, NORTHEAST, AND NORTHWEST.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

NEW YORK VIA FORTRESS MONROE

THROUGH IN FORTY HOURS.

The extraordinary and liberal patronage which this line has received from the business men and citizens of the District and vicinity during the short time which has elapsed since its establishment, has induced its managers to make PERMANENT arrangements for its continuance.

An ocean steamship, having superior accommodations for freight and passengers, will hereafter positively leave PIER 15, East River, foot of Wall street, New York, and the COMPANY'S WHARF, foot of High street, Georgetown, every

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Other steamers will be dispatched whenever the convenience of shippers requires.

The trips of the regular ships will in all ordinary cases be made between the ports of New York and Georgetown within forty-eight hours.

The greatest care used in the handling and storage of Freight, and every convenience afforded to shippers preferring to do their own cartage.

Insurance is taken by the best Companies on goods shipped by these vessels, at the *lowest* rates.

The BALTIMORE, Captain Lewis.
The EMPIRE, Captain Hunter.
The SALVOR, Captain Mott.
The JAS. S. GREEN, Captain Merchon.

now compose the regular line.

Without detracting from the merits of any other route, this Company now offers to shippers the facilities for receiving their goods from the North in a shorter time, at a cheaper rate, and in a safer manner than any other line.

Connections have been made on the most favorable terms, and without payment of commission, with all the leading lines from New York—North, East and West.

Small packages, such as are usually sent by Express, taken at ordinary freight rates, and promptly delivered.

Gentlemen with their families going North for the Summer will find this a pleasant route, as the facilities for safe transportation of horses, carriages, and furniture are unsurpassed.

Especial attention will be given to the comfort of sick and *wounded* officers and soldiers, who will by this route avoid all the fatigue of railway travel and frequent changes of cars.

By the closest attention to the interests of its patrons, by promptly attending to every complaint, and by energy and promptness in all the details of its business, the managers of this line will endeavor to merit a continuance of the patronage which has already been so liberally given to it. It is intended to be a permanent line, identified with and dependent upon the business interests and commercial prosperity of the District of Columbia and its vicinity.

For freight, passage, and all other business connected with the line, apply to

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Foot of High street, Georgetown.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
my19-tf 117 Wall street, New York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RILEY A. SHINN,
(Successor to Arny & Shinn,)
Manufacturer of
PREMIUM MINERAL WATERS;
Bottler of the choicest Domestic
ALE AND PORTER;
Wholesale dealer in
CLARIFIED CIDER;
Agent for Massey, Collins & Co.'s
PHILADELPHIA DRAUGHT ALE.
And J. & P. Baltz's
CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.

And also Turner Brothers' Ginger Wine, Blackberry, Ginger, and Sherry Brandies; Stomach, Stoughton's and Forest Wine Bitters, &c., &c.

Orders given to my drivers or sent by mail promptly attended to. Goods delivered in all parts of Washington and Georgetown free of charge.

Terms: Cash on delivery. RILEY A. SHINN,
"Union Bottling Depot,"
ja7-eoly Greene street, Georgetown, D. C.

ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY S. H. BACON, 593 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-half and Sixth street.

Old Java, Maricaibo, Rio, and San Domingo Coffee.
Choice Goshen Butter.
English and Underwood's American Pickles.
Complete assortment of Segars and Tobacco.
Sauces, Catsups, and Fresh Fruits.
The finest brands of Whisky, Brandy, Wines, Rum, Gin, and Bay Rum, by the barrel, bottle, or gallon.
Baker's Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Gibson's Old Family Nectar Whisky.
Willow and Wooden Ware of all kinds.
With a complete assortment of Choice Family Groceries and Sutler's Goods.

The trade supplied at the very lowest cash prices.
ap15-tf

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER G AND 22D STS.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1863.

Written Proposals are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot or at any of the Government Wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay and Straw offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
oc23-tf Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
WASHINGTON, October 21, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, the 21st day of November next, for the delivery in the vaults of the Senate Wing of the Capitol, of Four Hundred Tons (2,240 lbs. to the ton) of large egg or steamboat Red Ash or White Ash Coal.

The Coal is to be of best quality, thoroughly screened, and weighed in the presence of the Chief Engineer to the Senate, or his assistant, and to be delivered as above on or before the 5th day of December following.

Also, Proposals for like character will be received for the delivery, at the same place, on or before said 5th day of December, of fifty cords of best Pine Wood, thoroughly seasoned.

The Coal and Wood to be packed away in the vaults, as the Chief Engineer shall direct.

GEORGE T. BROWN,
oc22 td Sergeant-at-Arms United States Senate.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Indiana.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of Horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The Horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
au15-tf Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS for 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, October 16 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 16th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1864, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District of Columbia;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour, or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee, or in lieu thereof one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of good, hard dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good, hard, brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred pounds of potatoes to each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes, as above provided will cease at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered to the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration; and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
1863.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1864," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
oc17-eaw Major and Quartermaster.

BILL-HEADS for Storekeepers and others, printed in the best style, at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office. tf

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863, daily trains will be resumed between Washington, and Wheeling and Parkersburg, and six between Washington and Baltimore, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Leave Washington at 8 and 11.15 a. m., and 3 and 6.30 p. m. On Sundays at 6.30 p. m. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 6.30, 8 and 11.15 a. m., and 3, 5 and 6.30 p. m.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave Washington at 6.30 a. m., and 3, 5, and 6.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 3 and 6.30 p. m. only.

This is the only route by which baggage can be checked *through from Washington.*

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore for Washington at 4.30, 8 and 10 a. m., and 3.40, 5 and 8 p. m. On Sunday at 4.30 and 8 a. m., and 5 p. m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Baltimore at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Washington at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. No train for Annapolis on Sundays.

The third and fifth trains only from Baltimore, and the first and fourth trains from Washington stop at way points.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to G. S. KOONTZ, Agent at Washington Station at the ticket office.

W. P. SMITH, Master Transportation.
au10-dtf L. M. COLE, General Ticket agent.

1863. 1863.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD WITH ITS CONNECTIONS IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE TO ALL THE WESTERN CITIES.

SPEED, SAFETY, AND COMFORT! STONE BALLASTED, AND FREE FROM DUST. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH FROM BALTIMORE.

Three Daily Trips from
PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG,
Two of them making
CLOSE CONNECTION AT HARRISBURG
With Trains on the
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
And forming
THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
From
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
To all points in the
WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

For Through Tickets apply at the Office of the Northern Central Railroad Company, N. E. corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and at Calvert Station, Baltimore.

SPLENDID SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS—SMOKING AND SALOON CARS ON ALL THE TRAINS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passengers will take the 6.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. trains, connecting in Baltimore with the 9.15 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. trains on the Northern Central Railroad, and arrive in Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 1.25 A. M., there making close connection with the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for all parts of the West.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, *by railroad direct.*

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all North-western Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD."

WILLIAM BROWN,
Agent Northern Central Railroad.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
L. L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania.
H. H. HOUSTON,
mr3-d&Stf General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. GENERAL MOVEMENTS.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA

For Baltimore at 4.30 (Express), Mondays excepted, 8.15, 11.35 a. m. (Express) and 3 [illegible]
Chester at 8.15, 11.35 a. m., 1.15, 4, 4.30 and 11 p. m.
For Wilmington at 4, 8.15, and 11.35 a. m., 1.15, 4, 4.30 [illegible] p. m., and 11 p. m.
For New Castle at 8.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
For Dover at 8.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
For Milford at 8.15 a. m.
For Salisbury at 8.15 a. m.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore at 8 a. m., 10.10 a. m. (Express), 1.10 (Express), and 8.36 (Express) p. m.
Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8, and 11 a. m., 12.57, 4.15 [illegible] and 11.20 p. m.
Leave Salisbury at 2.10 p. m.
Leave Milford at 4.55 p. m.
Leave Dover at 6.30 a. m. and 6.12 p. m.
Leave New Castle at 8.30 a. m. and 8.20 p. m.
Leave Chester at 7.40, 8.45 a. m., 12 [illegible] p. m., and 9.49 p. m.
Leave Baltimore for
Salisbury and intermediate stations [illegible]
Dover and intermediate stations 1.15 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 8.45 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.
Leave Wilmington at 5 and 9.30 a. m., 12.33, 4.30 p. m. and 1 a. m.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:

Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 6.30 p. m.
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 8.30 p. m.
Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 6.00 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

The following Trains only:
From Philadelphia to Baltimore 4 a. m. and 11 midnight.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 11 p. m. and 11 midnight.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 1 and 11.20 p. m.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, 8.36 p. m.

WM. STEARNS,
Superintendent P., W. and B. Railroad.
Philadelphia, 1863. mr3-d&S-tf

DIRECT RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

THROUGH TRAINS—NO STOPPAGE. VIA WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD, PHILAD'A, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE AND CAMDEN & AMBOY and N. JERSEY RAILROADS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 27, 1863, trains will leave as follows:

TRAINS MOVING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON.
Leave Washington 8, 11.15 a. m., 3, 6.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia 8, 6.15, 11.15 p. m., 4.30 a. m.
Arrive at New York, 7, 10.15 p. m., 3.45, 9 a. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH FROM NEW YORK.
Leave New York 7, 10 a. m., 7.30, 11.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia 4, 11.35 a. m., 3 p. m., 12 midnight.
Arrive at Washington 3.30, 9.41 p. m., 6, 9.45 a. m.

WM. STEARNS,
Superintendent P., W. and B. Railroad.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1863. mr3-d&s-tf.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

ON AND AFTER JULY 16, trains will leave Baltimore from the North Calvert Station as follows:

Mail leaves at .... 9.15 a. m.
Express leaves at .... 9.15 p. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves at .... 2.55 p. m.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 1, leaves at .... 7.30 a. m.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 2, leaves at .... 5.00 p. m.

The 6.30 a. m. train from Washington connects with the 8.15 a. m. train from Baltimore for Pittsburg and the West, and for Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City.

The 6.30 p. m. train from Washington connects with the 9.15 p. m. train from Baltimore, for Elmira and the North and Pittsburg and the West.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
Soldiers' Tickets at Government Rates.
ONE THROUGH TRAIN ON SUNDAY.

LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.

For tickets and any information apply at the Office of "Great Pennsylvania Route," corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under National Hotel, Washington.

JOHN N. DUBARRY,
Superintendent Northern Central Railroad.
my9-dNe13 E. O. NORTON, Ticket Agent.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

CAUTION.

As there have been so many complaints made by the Relief association, and the friends of Discharged Soldiers, about sick and disabled and Discharged Soldiers being

IMPOSED UPON

in the purchase of

PASSAGE TICKETS,

the undersigned deems it his duty to caution all those travelling to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the Northern or Eastern States,

THAT

THE ONLY PLACE

to procure tickets

IS AT THE

TICKET OFFICE OF THE B. & O. R. R. COMPANY, AT THE DEPOT.

It is the only place where a passenger can procure a Through Ticket, or where you can have your baggage checked through to the above cities from Washington.

oc8-tf ROBERT W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent.

TO PASSENGERS TRAVELLING TO BOSTON AND THE EASTERN STATES.—The 8 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Express Trains from Washington connect direct with the Lightning Express Trains of the N. Y. & B. R. R. Co. Passengers leaving Washington at 8 a. m. arrive at Boston at 4 a. m. next morning; leaving at 6.30 p. m., arrive at Boston next day at 4 p. m. This is the only line that checks baggage through from Washington City to Boston. Tickets to be procured at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Be sure and ask for tickets by the way of Springfield. Cars run direct from New York to Boston by this line without change. fy10-tf

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH OR DISCHARGED, GOING WEST, SOUTH, OR NORTHWEST, are informed that they can purchase tickets at Government rates, by applying at the ticket office at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This route has no change of cars from Washington to the Ohio river, one change to Cincinnati, and two to St. Louis. Baggage checked through from Washington to all parts West. Splendid sleeping cars attached to all night trains. No omnibuses by this route, and no charge for handling baggage. For further particulars, apply to R. W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent [illegible]

MUNN & CO.,

Publishers of the *Scientific American,* and agents for procuring American and Foreign PATENTS.

OFFICES—37 Park Row, New York.

Corner of F and Seventh streets, Washington.

Refer by permission to Hon. Joseph Holt, and to more than twenty thousand patentees, for whom they have acted as attorneys during the last seventeen years.

Pamphlet of instructions and useful information furnished gratis on application, or sent by mail on receipt of stamp. No charge for consultation, orally or by mail. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Copies of the Judge Advocate General's Review of the Court-Martial of Major General Fitz John Porter, in pamphlet form, can be had at this office corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. au8-d&S